

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.83

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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June 27, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 81, 2 p.m. 81, Humidity 83

June 27, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 82, p.m. 77, Humidity 88

2834 號五月初五甲寅

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1914.

大拜禮 號七十二月六年癸

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

RUBBER INDUSTRY. IMPORTANT DISCUSSION.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received June 27.

During the course of a discussion on cultivated rubber at the Fourth International Rubber Exhibition in London, it was stated that the rubber of the East possessed all the advantages necessary to produce rubber of more stable quality than any other.

Dr. Schiltzowicz thought if manufacturers would work towards using plantation rubber without washing it they would learn a great deal. He believed that therein lay a great secret.

Several speakers stated that experiments had not proved that the use of sodium bisulphate was harmful.

Mr. W. R. Dunstan, Director of the Imperial Institute, said it was premature to discuss the standardisation of rubber, as chemical analysis had not yet enabled them to judge qualities. Sir Edward Rossington's suggestion for blending the rubber of the different plantations, thus arriving at a common standard, deserved careful consideration.

GREAT GRIMSBY FIRE.

DAMAGE £50,000.

London, Received June 27.

A great fire at Grimsby destroyed half an acre of warehouses, each six storeys high, containing grain, wool and eggs. The damage is estimated at over £50,000.

HOUSEHOLD REGISTRATION.

Some Particulars of a Hongkong Campaign.

In the section of his report dealing with the regulation of Chinese, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs says:

Registration of Householders. 3,259 householders were registered, of which 264 were first registration. (In 1912 the figures were 2,226 and 98.) 15,987 changes of tenancy were also notified for registration as against 9,209 in 1912. This increase in the number of registrations is the first fruit of the Regulation of Chinese Amendment Ordinance (No. 24 of 1913) which abolished all registration fees while doubling the penalties laid down by Ordinance No. 3 of 1888 for infringement of the law.

With the establishment of the proposed District Watchmen's Quarters on the Kowloon side, it is hoped shortly to extend the system of registration to "aim-shatui, Yaumati and Hunghom; and to make what is at present rather a useless formality into something of real practical value.

The number of Chinese business-men in Victoria and Kowloon offering themselves as sureties to other Government Departments and reported on by this office was 811. Reports of this nature do not of course go far; they amount to saying that the Register contains certain names as those of the Registered Householders of certain houses, and that the business carried on seems a good one; but the office cannot (as seems to have been expected of it) guarantee validity on the data available. This guarantee can only be correctly secured by the deposit of deeds or other security in proper legal form.

Bonds were required to be executed by 5 non-resident householders.

TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA & JAPAN. A DELICATE SITUATION.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received June 27.

Reuter's Washington correspondent states that correspondence between the United States and Japan has been published, showing that the latter had declined to accept the Treaty proposed by the United States for dealing with the difficulty raised through Japan's reiterated and most emphatic protest against the land legislation in California.

Japan presented a Note a fortnight ago saying that the projected Treaty would create new difficulties, repeating the claim for fair and equal treatment of its subjects, and refusing to regard the question as closed as long as the existing state of things was allowed to continue.

Mr. Bryan replied to this Note two days ago, but the reply has not been published yet either in the United States or in Japan. It is, however, understood that, while reaffirming the position of the United States it leaves the matter open for further negotiation.

HOME CRICKET.

London, Received June 27.

Sussex beat Cambridge University at Hove by ten wickets. (Last year Sussex won by seven wickets.)

TELEGRAMS.

THE SALEM FIRE. A FEARFUL OUTBREAK.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received June 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Salem, Mass., states that half of the historic Witch City was eventually devastated by the fire reported yesterday.

The damage is put at £4,000,000, ten thousand people have been rendered homeless, and fifty have been admitted to hospital.

The fire originated in an explosion at a leather factory, and later oil tanks exploded, wrecking the works and thirteen houses.

OVERDUE.

ANXIETY REGARDING EMIGRANT SHIP.

London, Received June 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Batavia states that the crowded emigrant ship Kintuck is ten hours overdue. A steamer is searching for her.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

EVE OF DISSOLUTION.

London, Received June 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that the Federal House has passed the Supply Bill, and the session has been closed. The Dissolution Proclamation follows soon.

DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

A Year's Work Amongst the Chinese.

In his report for last year on Chinese Public Dispensaries and Plague Hospitals, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs says:

The total number of cases treated at the Dispensaries again shows a marked increase over the 1912 figures—88,803 as compared with 75,331.

The percentages of return and new cases treated are 36.5 and 63.5, the figures being 32,447 and 36,356.

The total expenditure on the Dispensaries was \$33,000, an increase of \$4,000 on the 1912 figures, which is accounted for by the expenditure of just over that sum on the building of the new Dispensary at Shamshui. A further economy of expenditure was arranged in connection with the supply of medicines. Dr. Gibson of the Alice Memorial Hospital has been good enough to undertake the purchase of necessary supplies direct from abroad and to supervise the detailed issue in the Colony: the new system to date from January 1st, 1914.

The revenue, not including the balance from 1912 (\$18,205), was \$33,662 and exceeded the expenditure by \$662.

The number of dying or dead infants brought to the Dispensaries again shows a decrease, 1,332 as compared with 1,669 in 1912, and the number of vaccinations performed has fallen from 9,736 to 6,065.

The number of infants under 5 years of age brought in for treatment also shows a falling off.

TELEGRAMS.

WRECKED LINER. IN PERILOUS POSITION.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received June 27.

The liner Gothland, ashore on the rocks at Land's End, is stranding badly and has a tendency to slip into deep water.

Consequently the captain and crew have been taken off.

The number of passengers was exaggerated; they did not exceed a hundred.

[A previous wire stated that 800 passengers had been transferred to another steamer from the Gothland.]

SUMATRA EARTHQUAKE.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

London, Received June 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Batavia states that a most intense earthquake has been experienced in Sumatra.

Telegraph cables were broken, while houses and Government offices collapsed. Many people were killed.

DECREE NISI GRANTED.

London, Received June 27.

Lady Giroud, who on April 24 was granted a petition for restoration of conjugal rights against her husband, Sir Percy Giroud, formerly Governor of East Africa, has obtained a decree nisi.

8,396 as compared with 9,043 in 1912, but is slightly better than the 1911 figures (7,890). The high figures for 1912 are however somewhat discounted by the heavy epidemics of small pox and plague which prevailed that year. In 1913 the Colony was comparatively free from these diseases.

The only constructional work undertaken by the Committee during the year was the building of the Shamshui Dispensary, on which \$4,400 was expended and which is now nearing completion.

There was comparatively little plague in the Colony in 1913 and as a result the Plague Hospitals at West Point, Wanchai, and Kowloon City were practically empty throughout the year. At Wanchai 12 ordinary cases were admitted of which 10 recovered, while at Kowloon City one plague case was admitted. The West Point Hospital had no patients.

The number of bodies considered by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs to have been abandoned during the year was 623 (as compared with 760 in 1912 and 315 in 1911) the monthly figures varying from 38 in July to 70 in June. The percentage of "dumpings" to the whole number of Chinese deaths was 7.8 as compared with 8.1 in 1912 and 4.2 in 1911. Of the 623 bodies abandoned 212 were taken to the Dispensaries. The number of bodies reported by the police as dumped during the year was 402.

The percentage of cases in which the cause of death was certified has risen again from 41 in 1912 (38 in 1911) to 47, which may be considered quite satisfactory in that the total number of Chinese deaths in 1913 though less than in 1912 was considerably greater than in 1911. The rise in the percentage may to some extent be put to the credit of the Chinese Public Dispensaries.

TELEGRAMS.

LORD BRASSEY'S ARREST. AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received June 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Kiel, supplementing the report of the arrest of Lord Brassey, states that he was strolling in the precincts of the Dockyard, not knowing the regulations, when he was detained by the police pending identification.

He told the Kaiser afterward that he had been treated most politely, and it was merely an amusing experience.

ALBANIAN SITUATION.

A BLACK OUTLOOK.

London, Received June 27.

The situation in Albania is daily becoming more hopeless.

The Queen of Roumania has invited the Princess of Albania to send her children to Roumania. The Turkish flag floats over the towns which the insurgents have captured.

GROWTH OF HULL.

LORD MAYORALTY CONFERRED.

London, Received June 27.

His Majesty the King opened a new dock at Hull, which cost £3,000,000. He conferred a Lord Mayoralty on the city.

DR. SUN.

"Too Idiotic for Him."

During the past few days, says the Shanghai National Review, there have been many rumours as to the activity of Dr. Sun and other exiles. The most amusing of these is a rumour that Dr. Sun is somewhere between Siam and Kwangtung. The Japanese authorities know exactly where Dr. Sun is and can put hands on him any minute they want him. As a matter of fact he is keeping particularly quiet, and has practically no dealings with those who betrayed him, or bullied him rather, into the folly of last summer. Mr. Ma Soo has been distinguishing himself in London in an interview given to a New York paper he stated that President Yuan Shih-kai managed to get himself elected by looking up the electors for eight days without food! Really, we live and learn; and from various sources too. It will be remembered that during the autumn, just before Dr. Sun left for the South and for Japan, our senior morning contemporary (the North China Daily News) published a document purporting to have been written by an ex-secretary of Dr. Sun's, a Harvard graduate. This document made many accusations against Dr. Sun, every one of which Dr. Sun denied, prefacing the denial by a statement that he had never had any such person in his employ as this Harvard graduate. The Harvard graduate promised us further revelations, which hitherto have not been forthcoming; neither have the two corpses of the signatories to the Chapel petition, whom a little earlier our contemporary discovered had been murdered. But this week it looks as if the Harvard graduate had turned up again, for we have been treated to a long so-called

TELEGRAMS.

THE FINANCE BILL. IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received June 27.

The precise question causing a reduction of the Government majority of yesterday on the Finance Bill is unlikely to recur in Committee, as that part of the Bill dealing with grants to local authorities can be cut out without a formal motion. But there are many most important amendments on which trouble might arise, and Ministers are in consultation to-day regarding the course to be pursued.

NATIONALIST VOLUNTEERS.

UNEASINESS IN ENGLAND.

London, Received June 27.

The Pall Mall Gazette states that British Home Rulers are so uneasy at the rise of the Nationalist Volunteers that they have urged Mr. Redmond to get the Volunteers to take an oath of loyalty to England and the King.

tearing his imprint, or that of a close blood relation, purporting to reveal Dr. Sun's intrigues with Japan. We are far from defending Dr. Sun's later career, but this sort of thing is altogether too idiotic for him. The document is an obvious fabrication, and we are surprised that after the experience of last autumn our contemporary should have been so easily gulled.

British Army More Sober Than Ever.

A letter expressing his Majesty's appreciation of the work done by the Royal Army Temperance Association was read from King George at the annual meeting of the association held at the Caxton Hall. "The results of the association's work are apparent throughout the ranks," wrote the Duke of Connaught from Canada. Major-General J. Adye declared that so far as the amount of beer consumed by young soldiers was concerned the canteens might be shut. We had to-day a far more sober body of men than ever before. Earl Roberts said that beer canteen receipts had gone down 75 per cent.

Ambulances for Java.

At the request of the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, the Head Committee of the Dutch Red Cross Society will send out four ambulance corps, each consisting of one head nurse and two nurses, states La Gazette de Hollande. They will take with them complete outfits for an easily transportable field-hospital and a tent-residence. Besides nursing, they will also have to train native nurses. Ambulance corps I. and II. have already been selected and will sail on the steamer Kawi on June 23. Corps I. is composed of M. O. J. Beagtecker, head nurse, and A. Zwart and J. Buys, nurses. Corps II. consists of J. Vermaas, head nurse, and E. Veenstra and J. Hurst, nurses.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN. CONDENSED.

Lady Giroud has obtained a decree nisi against her husband.

A severe earthquake has been experienced in Sumatra.

Many important amendments against the Finance Bill are likely to cause the Government trouble.

The Commonwealth Parliamentary session has closed, and a Dissolution Proclamation soon follows.

Lord Brassey considers his arrest at Kiel as an amusing incident.

The crowded emigrant ship Kintuck is reported at Batavia as being ten hours overdue.

British Home Rulers are feeling uneasy at the rise of the Nationalist Volunteers.

The King has opened a new dock at Hull and conferred a Lord Mayoralty on the city.

A great fire at Grimsby has destroyed half an acre of warehouses.

An important discussion on cultivated rubber took place at the International Rubber Exhibition.

The situation in Albania is growing daily more hopeless.

NEWS.

The Telegraph's Acrostic appears to-day.

The Langkat output for yesterday was 220 tons.

Hongkong Twenty-five Years Ago under the heading "1889" appears on page 4.

Log book appears on page 6. "Our Contemporaries" on page 2 and General News on page 3.

Figures regarding emigration from Hongkong last year appear on page 4.

DO NOT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Monday June 29.

Sale of Furniture, "Reckvale" Kowloon, G. P. Lemmert—2.30 p.m.

Tuesday June 30.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.—11 a.m.

Wednesday July 1.
Entries close for Third Gymkhana.

Saturday July 4.
Frivolity Fete at Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Saturday July 11.
Third Gymkhana Meeting. V.R.O. Aquatic Fete—9 p.m.

Monday July 13.
H.K. University Matriculation Examination.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write o/c "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

ng'cong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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NOTICES

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EIGHT YEARS IN GERMANY, by I. A. R. Wylie	8.00	HERZITARY GENIUS, by F. Galton	80
THE INNER LIFE OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY	8.00	PRINTERS PIE 1914	80
TURKISH MEMORIES, by Sidney Whitman	5.50	THE REASON WHY, by Elinor Glyn	2.75
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A WANDERER'S TRAIL, by A. L. Rider	8.50	CONSUMPTION: A CURABLE & PREVENTABLE DISEASE	4.00
THE TRUTH ABOUT ULSTER, by F. Frankfort Moore	5.50	PARIS SALON 1914	2.40
X RAYS: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF PONTZEN RAYS, by S. W. C. Kaye	4.00	GAMES, by Ella Wheeler Wilcox	80
TELEGRAPHY, by the late Sir W. H. Frost, new ed.	5.50	HOW TO POSE, by Monte Saldo	2.00
LIVES OF THE FUR FOLK, by M. D. Haviland	4.00	THE CLOCK THAT HAS NO HANDS, by Herbert Kaufman	1.60
CHAMBERS' CONCISE OXFORD DICTIONARY OF THE WORLD, new ed.	4.50	CATALOGUE ILLUSTRATED SALON CANADIAN NIGHTS, by Earl of Dunsay	5.50
THE NAVAL POCKET BOOK 1914	5.50	COMMERCIAL FRENCH, by G. M. Lombardo	2.75
MY FIRST YEARS AS A FRENCH WOMAN, by Mary King Wadlington	8.00	AESEOP ON POLITICS, by Ian D. Colville	2.00
THE INNER HISTORY OF THE BALKAN WAR	11.50	THE CHINA YEAR BOOK 1914	7.50
THE WATERS OF TWILIGHT, by C. C. Martindale	2.75	COLONIAL EDITIONS AT \$1.75	
		QUINNEYS, by H. A. Vachell	
		THE HAND OF ALLAN, by Wm. Le Queux	
		THE WORLD SET FREE, by H. G. Wells	
		TIME & THOMAS' WARNING, by Morley Roberts	
		SLAKE'S BURDEN, by Harold Bindloss	
		CLOUDSLEY TEMPEST, by E. H. Logan Watson	

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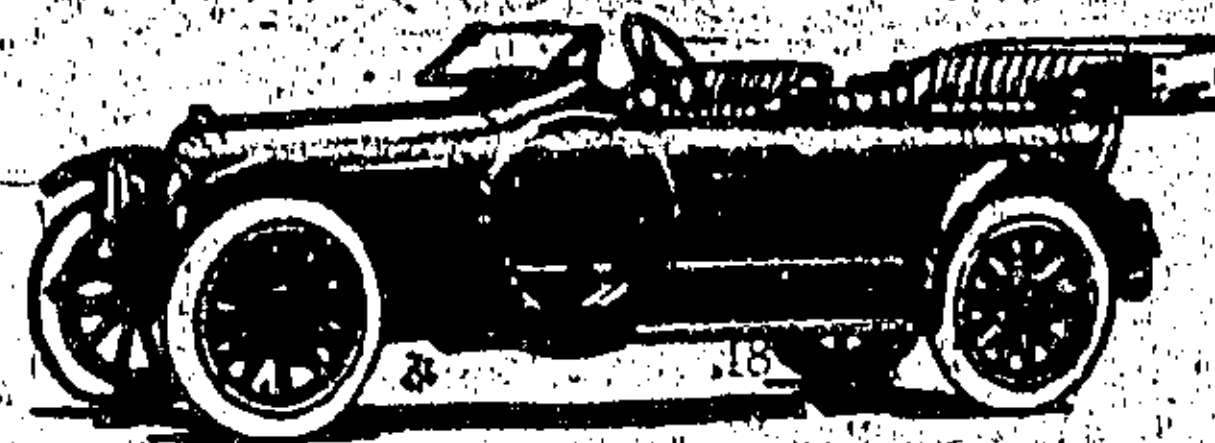
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Hongkong, 19th July, 1913.

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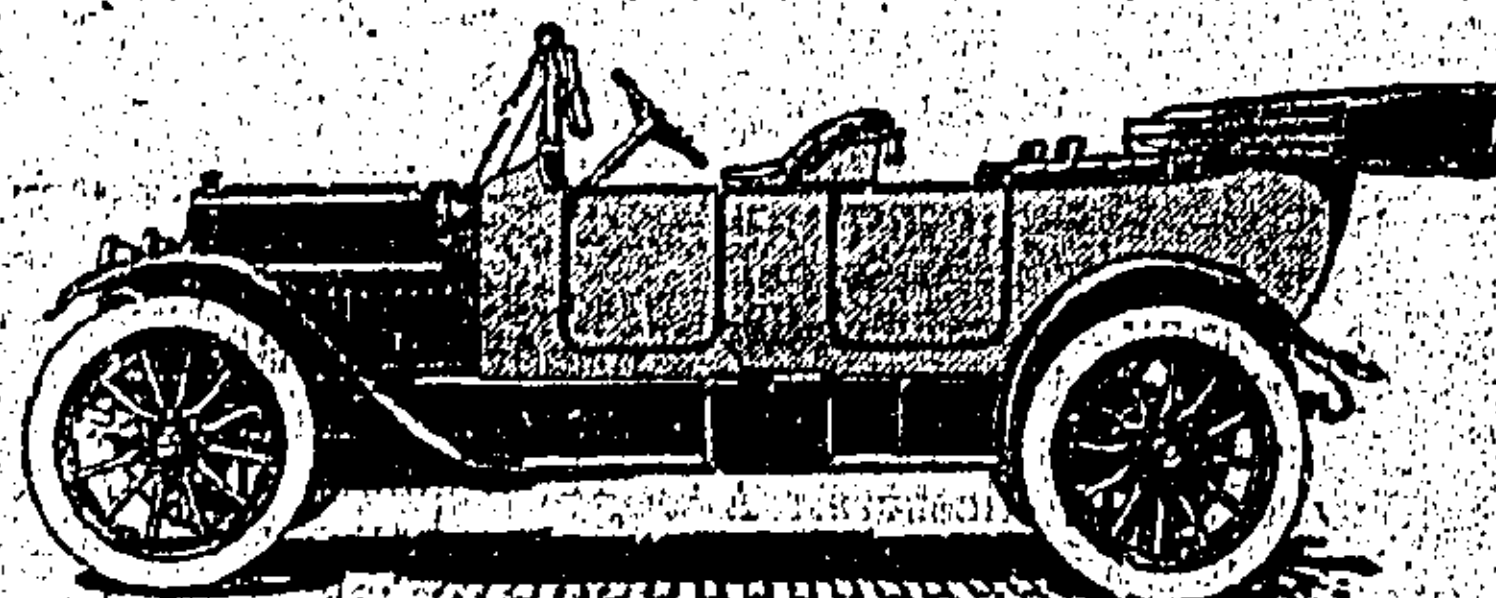
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

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Climate and the Plague. This extra vote, \$1,300 for the Botanical and Forestry Department, the Chairman (Finance Committee) explained, was required in consequence of a visitation of caterpillars on the Kowloon pine plantations. "Nineteen tons of caterpillars have been collected," he said, "and the work of collecting is not yet finished, but the quantities collected are becoming much less every day. Twelve million have been destroyed altogether. This is the worst visitation since 1894, when 36 tons were collected." Here we have clear evidence that in the two years when the epidemics of bubonic plague have been most severe in the Colony there has been an extraordinary visitation of caterpillars. It would be interesting to know whether this remarkable coincidence has been observed by the authorities and whether any medical research work has been done, here or elsewhere, with a view to ascertaining what, if any, relationship exists between these two noteworthy facts. They seem to suggest a climatic origin of plague which no amount of effort on the part of the sanitary authorities can prevent or counteract.

South China Morning Post.

Influence of the Cinema. In all schools the love and appreciation of the beautiful and best in nature is consistently taught. It is, therefore, for the reasons that have been stated, time that pressure was brought to bear upon the manufacturers and exhibitors of films—who could, if they would, exercise a great deal of good—to prevent them discounting the higher education of the schools by exposing those things in life which are ugly and degrading. A modification of the type of picture alluded to, or, better still, its entire elimination, would raise the cinema to a much higher level, and we are pleased to record the fact that our higher-class Hongkong cinemas do their best with the material placed at their disposal by the suppliers to eliminate what is distasteful. They could, however, do even better if the makers of films abroad were compelled to realise the harmful effect of some of the trash which they foist upon the public.

China Mail.

Bathing Facilities. True, they were a long time in making a start, but, thanks we believe chiefly to the enterprise of the Tramway Company, to the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Pollock and the Hon. Mr. Shallin, the North Point Bathing Place is now quite suitable for the necessary purpose. We feel sure that if the improvements suggested by the Hon. Mr. Pollock were carried into effect the place would certainly attract a much larger number of people. These improvements should not entail much expense, as it is not at all necessary that the place should be very thoroughly overhauled. Quite a little of what has been suggested would go a long way towards making North Point a satisfactory place for many to indulge in the healthful and invigorating aquatic exercises so beneficial and useful throughout life and particularly to those living in such proximity to the sea as we all do here. We hope, therefore, that the Hon. Mr. Pollock's admirable suggestions may yet lead to the bathing station at North Point being improved and thus being the source of much pleasure to many who have neither the time nor the money to engage in bathing from off a launch in some secluded bay miles from the city.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed. Findon Haddock, Kippers &c. ALEXANDRA CAFE

GENERAL NEWS.

The Craze for Rubber Plantations.

One result of the craze for rubber plantations in Burma is to be found at Mergui where valuable fruit trees have been destroyed to make room for rubber. Mergui is in the fruit zone and was noted for its durians and mangosteens until it became a vast rubber plantation. The town and suburbs and surrounding hills are now covered with rubber and, says the *Burma Land and Revenue Review*, "the greed for money has deprived a whole generation of these delicious and much-valued fruits." For a time everybody seems to have been a rubber mad, even small orchard owners sacrificing their fruit trees for rubber. The population of the town increased at a very rapid pace, but with the decline in prices enthusiasm waned just as quickly and now most of the plantations are in the market for sale.

The Chinese Championship.

The *Sydney Sun* is responsible for the following: "Some days ago Jim Smith (evidently the great Smith family has worked itself into the Celestial Empire) challenged Rad Kee to fight for the 'championship of the Chinese in Australia,' but Rad remained dumb as the proverbial oyster. Now one Taggie Young (probably Yau) chips in with an offer to take on either Rad Kee or the almond-eyed Smith, or both—'one down 't other come up'—for any amount from £5 upwards. Young, or Yau, stipulates that the proposed disturbance to discover the best-fighting 'John' in this section of the Globe shall be for men weighing 9st. 4lb. or less. Apparently Taggie is forgetful of the fact that the bulk of some of his countrymen in Australia—particularly those employed as cooks—run up to somewhere within the neighbourhood of 20st. If Kee, Smith, and Yau have no managers to haggle over differences of ounces in weight, also the remarkable advantage one man may gain over another through a partially digested meal, taken between weighing and fight time, we may get the triot together; but they must go for the light-weight championship only, unless the winner is prepared afterwards to take on all-comers, irrespective of poundsage, or even tonnage. By the way, I nearly missed Taggie's footnote; he says: 'No money, no business, and business all the time.'"

The "Indianman."

The above is the title of an Indian newspaper published in London, with a view to keep the people at home accurately informed about Indian questions, and thus forge a weekly link between India and the United Kingdom. Among others who have written appreciatively of the new venture and are extending their sympathy and support towards the new paper are Lord Lansdowne, Viceroy of India from 1888-1894; and Lord Amthill, Governor of Madras from 1900-1905 and Acting Viceroy in 1904. This weekly journal is devoted to the affairs of India, and contains comprehensive notes of interest to all interested in India.

Mr. Redmond's Future.

It has been suggested that Mr. Redmond might be "peaker in the Irish House of Commons," says the *British Weekly Parliamentary correspondent*. A perfect speaker he would be—fair, firm, calm, and a master of procedure. But the new Executive and Parliament will require his services as Prime Minister. In a recent eloquent speech Mr. Redmond described how he had spent his life in the House of Commons. Few members have sat longer. He has been there, with a slight interval, since January, 1881, his brother Willie following him in 1883, and his son now sitting on the same bench. Their father was a member before them. Mr. Redmond was only twenty-five, and was engaged as a clerk at the House, when at Mr. Parnell's personal request he stood as a candidate, and on the day that he took his seat he was suspended, with all the other members of the Home Rule party, in a scene following the re-arrest of Michael Davitt.

NOTICE



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SHORT SERMON.

And be not drunken with wine, wherein is riot, but be filled with the Spirit.—Ephesians v. 18, 19.

When one realises how human beings to-day, living in very many ways a quiet, even life, crave for something to take them out of the "even tenor of their way," and give them life and vitality, one realises how Paul has touched very deep and fundamental human feelings in this passage. We want excitement. We want life and adventure. We are willing even to stand in perilous places to get it, for the simple reason that the best human nature craves after life, life symbolised by the intoxication of wine to some extent, but life in which the human soul quite properly and naturally lives. Where people are content with a lifeless existence it is because they are either tired or dead, dull. Wherever anybody has ordinary characteristics there is this inevitable craving for life, for excitement, for adventure, and I say nothing shows the deeper humanity of Paul better than that he knew this fact. He definitely argues from this passage it is right that you should want life, and that your craving for life and adventure is a good thing. What he says is that so many people take the worst possible way of satisfying that craving. Drunkenness, I suppose, gives a sense of life for a time; but this is followed by corresponding depression, and it is not necessary for me to say it is utterly demoralising in its other effects. This craving is sometimes satisfied by all sorts of extraordinary adventure, but what Paul feels is this—the one way in which this craving for life can be utterly satisfied is to be full of the Spirit.

What we need to-day is to realise that the spiritual is not a tame thing. Sometimes I feel that the greatest indictment that can be brought against the Church is that we have tamed the Spirit, domesticated the spirit, tried to organise the Spirit, and run the Spirit's power into narrow channels, and turned the great broad, sweeping river into a little, restricted canal. That seems to me too much what we have done. We talk about the life of religion in terms that make people think of it as dead, dull and uninteresting. If that be the life of the conventional religion of the time, it is not the life of the Spirit of God. The life of man who are full of the spirit of adventure, full of peril, and full of joy and gladness. The appeal to men to serve God is never the appeal to take the easy way. It is ever the heroic appeal. Christ wants men and women to-day who will bravely and courageously follow his steps, to bear his cross for his sake. There is no life, so adventurous as the life of the Spirit. Walk into that life; shake off the shackles of mere conventional inanities, and live the life of the Spirit of God, the free and glorious life of His children. That life will appeal to all our instinct for life and adventure, and will respond to it as nothing else in the world can respond. One of the great evils of our

religious life to-day is that we think too much of religion under negative terms and negative expressions. We think a man is a Christian if he abstains from getting drunk or from telling lies, or from unchastity, and so on. He may have put off the old man, but he is not a Christian until he has put on the new. And, what is more, is this—no man is going to make a very successful struggle with his sins and the things that stain and hurt him, and to throw them off unless he is filled with some new power that will give him a new life. The Christian life can never be completely a life of death. It must be a life of resurrection. It must live again to God. It is not sufficient to tell men to abstain. The best way to save the drunkard is to fill him with the Spirit. It is not sufficient to tell people to give up their pleasures. The best way is to fill them with a new strength.

What we need to realise is that Christianity is a life of positive action and positive service. Our Lord Jesus Christ said His hardest things to the Christian people who did not do anything. He said very little that was harsh to those who did wickedly. I suppose He left them to their own consciences, but to the people who did nothing He was very harsh. That is the meaning of the 25th chapter of St. Matthew. The five virgins were punished because they did not get their oil. The man with one talent was blamed because he would not live the adventurous life his master wanted him to live. The people on the left hand of the Judge got condemnation for "Inasmuch as ye did it not." The religion of Jesus Christ is a positive religion. It is a religion that touches all the heart, imagination, will, and mind of a man. To be filled with the Holy Spirit is not only to abstain from evil, but to be potent in doing good.

Chinese for the Straits.

The British Consul at Swatow, in his report for 1913, says that the number of Chinese emigrants leaving for the Straits Settlements was slightly lower than in the previous year. That was due, no doubt, to a slightly decreased demand for labour, as a requirement for coolies to work in the mines and plantations is quickly responded to by increased emigration from Amoy and Swatow, head coolies keeping closely in touch with prevailing conditions. The emigration to Nauru, or Pleasant Island, in the Marshall Islands, is a new and special feature, the coolies having been engaged by the local agents of a certain company of London and Melbourne to dig phosphates. The necessary arrangements were made by the German authorities with the Chinese Government.

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Caruso Files at Headon.
Caruso, the great singer, made
a flight as a passenger with Mr.
Grabame White at Headon last
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ten minutes, and on alighting
said he found it so exhilarating
that there was but one word
to describe it—"magnificent."

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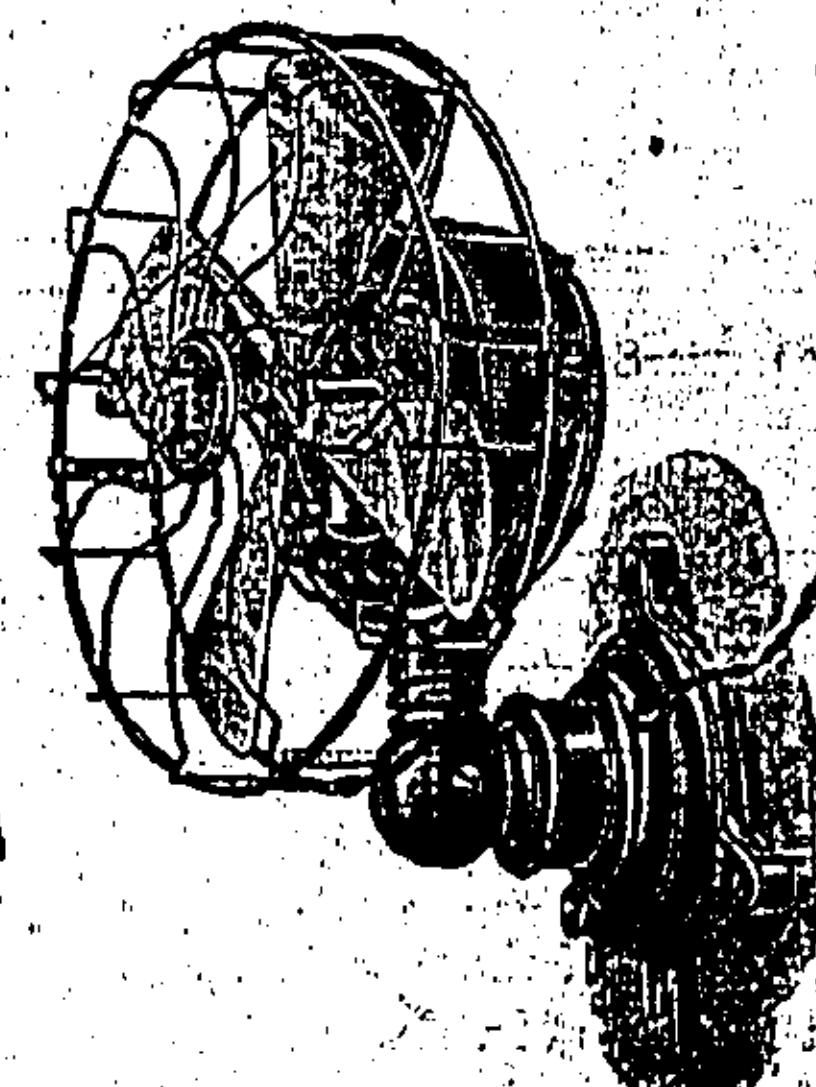
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Chemically, an exact reproduction of a well-known German spring, at half the price. Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky. Once try a Whisky Pyeris and you will ask for it again.
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The only fermented Stone Ginger Beer in the Far East. The real charm of Stone Ginger Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger Beer can be said to be genuine.
Prices:—\$0.85 per doz.

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FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY. Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.
Prices:—\$1.00 per doz. Pints. \$0.60 per doz. Splits.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1914.

THE NEW CHINESE WOMAN.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs in his report for 1913, part of which we published on Thursday, makes some remarks on the subject of the native theatre which our Chinese readers would do well to think over. Some of the plays which the theatre proprietors would have present are, says Mr. Hallifax, "as a rule very poor stuff, and often depend for their entire point on inflammatory politics, or immorality," and he goes on to point out that the "new" Chinese woman is very determined in her desire to witness such choice performances.

This new woman has become very much a feature of Hongkong and the Treaty Ports during the last year, or two; in fact it is not long since we heard of suffragist meetings among the Shanghai Chinese; and presently we may expect to find her in all but the most remote parts of China. For her existence a variety of causes is responsible. In Hongkong, or in foreign countries where Chinese have been domiciled for a considerable length of time, her development has been exceedingly slow, for the conservatism of her race bade her, for a long while, refuse to copy the customs, or even hanker after the freedom, of the strange women by whom she was surrounded. Very gradually, however, force of example had its effect, and at last she has brought herself to don European costume, to mix freely among men, on terms more or less of equality, after the manner of the western woman, and often to have very decided opinions of her own. Where—as in Hongkong—the change has come about by such slow degrees, no great harm need be anticipated, for, barring a few surviving special instincts, such women have become domesticated and are to all intents Europeans, no more and no less likely to bring harm to themselves or those belonging to them than the average woman at home.

With the other class of new woman, however, the change has come so rapidly—inside three years, in fact—as to threaten a grave danger. The woman who, three years ago, was almost a prisoner in mind and body in Canton, finding herself suddenly in a position wherein she can throw off traditional restraints, is all too liable to throw away one restraint too many. Of course it would be absurd to deny that a certain sort of freedom, for Chinese women is very desirable. Why should she not be at liberty to go out walking or visiting or to church or the theatre with a man friend, just as her British or Portuguese sister does? Why should she not be free to read and think for herself and to bear a rational share of interest in the things that are going on outside the walls of her father's or husband's house? For the gradually emancipated Chinese woman all these things are legitimate enough, and, in many cases, are already happening, with the consent of the woman's family. Unluckily, however, these privileges, thrust—as one might say—at a minute's notice on the Canton woman who has settled in this Colony since the Revolution, are rather like a hundred pounds being put into the hands of an English boy of fourteen; the risk of folly, abuse, extravagance and disaster is too great to make the experiment a safe one. Such women, unprepared by any proper cultivation or civilisation, as Europeans understand the terms, are all too likely to misuse their freedom by allowing themselves to gravitate towards what is morally harmful; the above-mentioned plays, to wit; for which reason the Hongkong Government is assuredly to be congratulated on its efforts to put out of their way as many of the occasions of evil as possible.

The Bathing Places.

It is good to see that the Hon. Mr. Pollock keeps pegging away at the matter of the Government's providing facilities for surf bathing. He addressed a batch of questions at Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council in reference to the bathing-place at North Point, and though he did not succeed in getting all he asked for, he was able to secure the promise of something. There is now to be provided at this spot a bamboo pier with steps, with two life-buoys attached to it, but the matter of improving the sea-bed and removing rocks and other obstacles to bathing is to stand over for further enquiry. As we say, something has been gained, at any rate. But, after all, why should not the authorities comply with all the requests made? They have already set aside a sum of \$2,000 for the provision of bathing facilities, and still have a balance of \$1,000 on hand. They have established a bathing-place at the western end of the city, and, to carry out their whole promise, they might well co-operate with the Tramway Co. by clearing the beach at North Point of all obstructions. Only, to preserve the original idea, they should go further and erect there a shed for the use of those who desire free bathing.

The P. W. D. Again.

We have remarked before, as often as twice or three times, that the P. W. D. is not notable for being long-headed. Its chief business seems to be to do things in a wrong way and then to do them all over again. In this it is entirely successful. It must have earned the grateful thanks of thousands of coolies in its time; but perhaps that is its mission. We complimented the department, not long ago, on having tar-sprayed certain roads and thereby greatly improved them, but it cannot be congratulated upon having tar-sprayed a strip of a road not very long ago which it is now forced to dig up. This is Salisbury Road, Kowloon, which is now under process of widening and improvement since the line of railway has been removed.

A Mere Trifle.

It seems to us that an open-eyed department would have looked ahead and anticipated the fact that work would be necessary on the road when the direction of the line was changed and that it would therefore have postponed the tar-spraying of that strip until the general repair came along. But perhaps we expect too much of the P. W. D. After all it may never have heard that the new station was to be built; or it may have forgotten. It is so easy to let a trifle like that slip from the memory where a department is harassed in finding work that shall not look too ridiculous for an army of coolies.

Trouble in the North.

Poor China! Yet another revolt of troops; this time in the far North. A hideous picture is outlined by our Shanghai correspondent's wire; the slaughter or ravishing of the women, the looting and subsequent burning of the town—a repetition, in fact, of the horrors of the Revolution and of last year's trouble in Kwangtung and Yunnan and on the Yangtze. When will the Chinese soldier learn that looting is not the beginning and end of military enterprise? From as far back as General Gordon's time people have constantly been telling us that, trained and led by good officers, the Chinese would make fine soldiers. Is it not almost time that we saw a little of this fine soldiery? Up to the present it would appear that, if we eliminate the looting, the ravishing, and the burning, and the slaughter of defenceless people from the Chinese warfare of the past three years, we do not leave very much in the way of actual fighting. Seemingly, while the officers are being grown the country is going to the deuce.

TENDERS.

The Government is inviting tenders for:—
The purchase of No. 2 Police Launch.
Installation of electric lights in the Subordinate Officers' Quarters, Mount Parish, Wanchoi.
Supply of Electric Incandescent Lamps during 1915.
Erection of a summer house in Blake Garden, Hongkong.

DAY BY DAY.

TRUE POLITENESS IS PERFECT EASE AND FREEDOM. IT SIMPLY CONSISTS IN TREATING OTHERS JUST AS YOU WOULD BE TREATED YOURSELF.—Chesterfield.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 84; sunshiny.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 76; sunshiny.

The Mails.

French Mail.—Due per s.s. Atlantique to-morrow at 5 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Yingchow to-day at 5 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Atlantique to-morrow at 9 a.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 32 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 39 published.

Naval Details.

By the s.s. Liangchow there arrived from Shanghai to-day Surgeon Loughlin, R.N., and five naval details.

General Holiday.

It is notified that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has, under Section 7 of the Holidays Ordinance, 1912, appointed Wednesday, July 1, 1914, to be observed as a General Holiday.

Kailan Mining Administration.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 13, amounted to 63,177.31 tons and the sales during the period, to 46,419.20 tons.

Gold Watch Stolen.

The Chinese, who has been before the court on three former occasions charged with the theft of a gold watch, chain and pendant and who endeavoured to establish an alibi, this morning appeared before Mr. Wood and was sentenced to three months hard labour.

Bound Over.

Inspector Gordon charged a Chinese coolie this morning at the Police Court with having stolen a dried fish from a bale during the working of cargo for the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company. The man, who pleaded guilty and said that it was only a small quantity that he had stolen, was told by the magistrate that it was his duty to protect the interests of his employers and was bound over in the sum of \$100 to come up for judgment if called upon.

Reservoir Contents.

The Government Gazette contains a tabulated statement showing details of the contents of the Colony's reservoirs arranged according to the rain year 1913-14—the twelve months ended April this year. This gives a grand total of 1,735.20 million gallons, on a rainfall of 80.020 inches. The estimated population for the whole year was 255,460, and the consumption per head per day 18.4 gallons (including trade supply). Pumping was carried on for 215 days.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat daily output since June 1 is as follows:—

1st June...	362 tons
2nd "	359 "
3rd "	339 "
4th "	335 "
5th "	360 "
6th "	362 "
7th "	311 "
8th "	297 "
9th "	322 "
10th "	317 "
11th "	292 "
12th "	291 "
13th "	327 "
14th "	238 "
15th "	279 "
16th "	250 "
17th "	233 "
18th "	229 "
19th "	251 "
20th "	231 "
21st "	231 "
22nd "	241 "
23rd "	263 "
24th "	259 "
25th "	246 "
26th "	229 "
Total to date	7,514 "

1889.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the Week Ending June 27, 1889.

"Trust the Lord."

June 21.—An Americanised Chinaman who keeps a store in Queen's Road Central has the following significant placard hung in a prominent position in his shop:—"Trust the Lord—all other persons cash."

"A Village Hampden."

"A week or so ago, Acting Sergeant Molvar went with a number of constables to a village in British Kowloon to search for opium. The tenant of one of the houses searched objected, and got a big crowd together to resist. Stones were flying about in all directions and the poor police, after being struck several times, had to scare the crowd into dispersing by presenting their revolvers. The village Hampden got four months for his share to-day."

A Cheeky Youth.

"The hauteur of the average young Chinaman when he gets a big silk blouse on is a study. Nothing less than the earth, with a ring fence round it, will satisfy him, and, for a red haired barbarian to try to take precedence of him is another name for suicide. Yesterday one of these gentry—a Wyndham Street student—had a quarrel to settle with one of the 'boys' in the Victoria Hotel, and went down with a friend. They stood in the passage talking loudly and yearning for blood, and a clerk told them to be quiet. They didn't, and Mr. Barclay, the manager, came along and told them to quit. The student asked him superciliously who in thunder he was, and was otherwise cheeky, so, the first thing he knew, he was going downstairs on his ear. He summoned Mr. Barclay and the case was heard to-day—and dismissed."

Kowloon Land Investment Company.

June 24.—"Theory is still their come." The Kowloon Land Investment and Building Company, Limited, was duly registered on Thursday last. This company has been formed for the purpose of developing certain properties at Kowloon, with a capital of \$300,000 divided into six thousand shares of fifty dollars each. The Hon. Mr. P. Ryrie, Mr. H. A. Gomes and Mr. Ho Tung are the directors, and the management will be in the hands of the Hongkong Land Investment Co.

"Garrotters."

June 27.—"The Praya seems to be a happy hunting ground for garrotters. Last night at about nine o'clock, a Chinese broker was walking along there, meditating on the uncertainty of humanity, when three men attacked him, knocked him down, and stole six dollars from his purse. Then they ran away, two being caught immediately afterwards. These were taken before Mr. Pollock to-day and remanded. Peak Tramway Under Repair.
"The repairs to the Peak Tramway are expected to be finished by about the middle of the month—pretty quick work. For nearly five hundred feet the rails had been carried away, the entire track being swept down for about a third of that distance. It has been found that the land which slid was not the face of the hill, but a large high artificial bank above it."

1889.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the Hongkong Telegraph for June 27, 1889.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—184 per cent. premium; sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton.—\$100 per share, sellers.
China Traders Insurance Company.—\$80 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance.—\$110 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$122 per share, sellers.
Yangtze Insurance Association.—\$100 per share.

DISTRICT WATCHMEN.

A Year's Activities Outlined.

The District Watchmen Committee met on 17 occasions last year, the average attendance of members being 11.

Among the subjects of more than ordinary interest that were discussed were the regulation of Chinese theatres, the prohibition of the circulation of foreign notes and silver, and means for the more effective registration of Chinese householders. The advice of the Committee, on all the subjects on which they have been consulted during the year, has been accepted and followed, with uniformly successful results.

The balance to the credit of the District Watchmen's Fund at the end of the year was \$13,670 as compared with \$9,775 on January 1st, the income exceeding the expenditure by nearly \$9,000. The income, however, includes a donation of \$5,000 by Mr. Ho Kom-tong towards the cost of erecting District Watchmen's Quarters on the Kowloon side, an extension of the work of the Committee which has been in contemplation for some time. The saving on the expenditure side—of some \$4,000—was effected largely with a view to further expenditure in this direction: the public spirited donation of Mr. Ho Kom-tong has now made it possible to carry out the work, as soon as arrangements can be completed for the acquisition of a suitable house.

The strength of the force at the end of the year was 95 (against 99 on January 1st) out of an approved strength of 100. During the year 8 of the 12 vacancies caused by death, resignation and dismissal were filled up by further enlistments. An attempt is being made to enlist a small proportion of men from natives of districts other than Canton itself. The experiment is not without its difficulties, but it is hoped will still be successful.

The number of convictions secured by members of the force was 226 as compared with 415 in 1912 and 273 in 1911.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$160 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$380 per share, sales.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$80 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—85 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$270 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$140 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$240 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—4 per cent. prem. buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$292 per share, sales and sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$123 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$125 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$160 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$190 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co.—\$14 per share, buyers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—150 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—Nominal.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$50 per share, buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$14 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$133 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, sellers.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.

EMIGRATION.

Increases Recorded Last Year.

DIFFICULTIES REGARDING WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Features of the Coolie Labour Traffic.

We take the following interesting extracts from the report of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs for last year:—

Emigration of Women and Children (Free).

The number of women and children passengers examined and allowed to proceed was 26,080 (women 16,501, girls 2,009, and boys under sixteen, 7,570) as compared with 23,248 in 1912. The increase in numbers affected to some degree all the ports to which emigrants usually proceed; but the largest proportion of the increased number went to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, the figures being 23,318 as compared with 20,328 in 1912.

The record of the occupations of female emigrants (women and girls) shows that out of a total of 18,510, 9,592 were going with their husbands or other relatives, or to join relatives; 5,577 gave their occupations as maid-servants; 681 as seamstresses and 435 as prostitutes. (In 1912 the figures were 4,439, 575 and 505.) The remainder included 2 schoolmistresses and 20 nuns.

Sixty-three or 24 per cent. of the total number of women and children passenger emigrants were detained for enquiries, as against 40 out of 23,248—17 per cent. in 1912. Of these 53 were allowed to proceed after enquiry, 4 were restored to relatives, 1 married, while 5 cases were still under consideration at the end of the year.

There were 7 applications for the recovery of women who had emigrated, and of the 8 persons reported missing two returned and were restored to their husbands, 3 refused to return, and 3 could not be traced. 48 women and children, either sent back by the Authorities in Singapore, Penang and Bangkok on suspicion, or returning of their own free will, were given assistance in proceeding to their homes.

The year's work with women and children generally presented a number of new and difficult problems, owing principally to the distress in North China and the unrest in Canton. In addition to the extra facilities the conditions offered for trafficking in prostitutes (conditions of which there is reason to think full advantage was taken; although the prosecutions in the Colony under the Women and Girls Protection Ordinance, No. 4 of 1897, rose only from 62 to 64 with 29 convictions against 25 in 1912, 13 prosecutions were instituted and 11 convictions secured by this Office, as compared with 8 and 5 in 1912); the closing of the Canton brothels resulted in a stream of undesirable prostitutes into the Colony, who had to be sent back as they arrived; and the Northern distress was responsible for an increased number of purchased children, sold it would seem in the hope of improving their lot, brought through Hongkong. Some few of these children were detained and released on bond or on adoption; but in the majority of the cases as it proved impossible to return them to their homes, and as they were probably in any event better off in the new conditions, no action was taken.

Male Emigration (Assisted).

Male emigration during 1913 presented no unusual features. The total number of emigrants presented for examination was 22,984 as compared with 21,458 in 1912. The number of those examined who refused to proceed was 595, or only 2.58 per cent. as compared with 3.28 per cent. in 1912. The total number rejected in Hongkong or on arrival in Singapore as unfit for labour was 798 (713 at this end and 85 by the Protector of Chinese, Singapore). All of these were repatriated through the Tung Wah Hospital at the expense of the Hongkong Boarding Houses which requisited them.

There was again little demand for Chinese labour in British North Borneo, only 808 assisted passengers being passed for Borneo.

(Continued on Page 10.)

THE PO LEUNG KUK.

Good Work Done by the Institution.

The report of the Po Leung Kuk for the year 1913 states:—The following gentlemen were elected in March, to act as Managing Committee for the year 1913:—Chan Lok-chun, Chan U-ting, Chan Sut-ngam, Chan Chi-hing, Lo Siu-oi, Fa Yik-pang, Teui O-ting, Sham Pak-ming, Wong Ping-wan, Teang Ping-kwan, Wong Leung-him, Lo Man-hing.

The number of inmates in the Po Leung Kuk on the 1st January, 1913, was 64, and 625 persons in all were admitted during the year as compared with 581 in 1912.

194 women and girls were committed under warrant, and 377 were admitted without warrant; of the rest, 25 were lost children, 10 were accompanied by parent or guardian, and 3 were runaway maid-servants.

On leaving the Kuk 191 women and girls were placed in the charge of husband, parent or other relative; 31 were sent to Charitable Institutions in China; 35 were adopted; and 17 married. The number released under bond was 20. 8 cases were sent to the Italian Convent, Byre Diocesan Refuge and Victoria Home. The number of inmates of the Po Leung Kuk on the 31st December was 62.

The income and expenditure during the year and the assets and liabilities of the Society are set out in Tables B and C attached. The accounts of the Managing Committee in the customary form have been audited by Messrs. Chin Chau-sam and Li Yau-sun. The balance to the credit of the Society at the close of the year was \$16,912, as compared with \$17,072 on the 1st January.

The total expenditure thus exceeded the income by \$700, a falling off in subscriptions to this amount accounting for the deficit.

The institution was visited monthly by Justices of the Peace, Messrs. Chan Siu-ki, Brotherton Harker (who died in December) and F. Maitland. On no occasion was any complaint received, or ground seen for adverse comment. The average of inmates monthly was 66 as compared with 75 in 1912.

The matron reports that the conduct of the inmates was uniformly good, the newcomers soon settling down; and that over 40 per cent. showed considerable industry in learning to sew, read and write.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9.40 a.m. to-day:—

Cyclone or Typhoon—E. of Luzon, more than 300 miles distant. Moving N. W.

"Made in Japan."

Says a correspondent in a London contemporary:—I bought a nail-brush the other day. It was a very nice nail-brush, with two sorts of bristles and a polished back. I expected that it would be at least a shilling, and I wondered if there was a mistake when the shopman said its price was 3d. Later, looking at the nail-brush carefully to see why it was so cheap, I found a little inscription on one side, "Made in Japan." Is this the newest phase of the Yellow Peril?

Military Expenditure of the Provinces.

President Yuan has instructed the Headquarters of the Army and Navy to wire to the Tientsin, Anhui, Kiangsu, Kiangtung, Hupeh and Heilungkiang to the effect that the military expenditures for these five provinces have already been fixed by the Central Government and they should order their respective Financial Bureaux to carry it out exactly according to the amount fixed, and that when occasion necessitates them to make some alteration they should first secure the approval of the Central Government.

SPECIAL CABLES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI SENSATION.

SEQUEL TO "BANK" VENTURE.

Titled Promoter And Secretary Arrested.

Shanghai. Received June 27. Baron Gh. de Macar, and Mr. Harold Lancelot Beechy, Secretary of the British and Belgian Industrial Bank of China (in bankruptcy) have been arrested.

Mr. Beechy was charged at the British Court yesterday with conspiring with Baron Macar to defraud by promotion of the Bank for the purpose of obtaining money.

Baron Macar was examined at the Shanghai Bankruptcy Court on May 28, when he stated that his title was a Belgian one, originally French. It was a hereditary title descending to every member of the family. Witness first came to Shanghai in August 1910, and for a time worked as a clerk in the Belgian Bank, afterwards establishing himself as a barrister-at-law, being a doctor at law and a member of the Belgian Bar. Witness continued as a barrister until the time of starting the British and Belgian Bank, which he began to do in March, 1912. He had no capital of his own, but he wrote to a powerful bank at home and asked if they were prepared to finance mines and railways. They replied that they would be glad to undertake railway business, but would prefer a mine, and more particularly an iron mine, as they proposed to build a steel manufactory there. Witness afterwards received funds from Chinese.

Later witness said that in the minutes of the meetings of the Bank there was only one mention of business, and that was with reference to the Hongkong Iron Mining proposition.

His Lordship (Mr. Justice Bourne) observed that what the result of the inquiry might be was not for him to say. He must say, however, that it was scandalous that this company should have been registered by the Hongkong authorities. He could not see how they were entitled to register the company. The result of the registration had been that unfortunate Chinese had been swindled out of a very large sum of money: over \$80,000.

(Special Pacific Service to the "Telegraph"—Reuter.)

ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION.

ON THE WAY TO HONGKONG.

Shanghai. Received June 26. The Rockefeller Commission, consisting of Mr. Judson (President of the Chicago University), Doctor Peabody, and Mr. Greene (Consul-General at Hankow), which is investigating the medical needs of China, is on its way to Hongkong by the M.M. steamer Ville de la Ciotat.

THE KALGAN REVOLT.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

Shanghai. Received June 26. Later reports from Kalgan confirm previous messages to the effect that the looters have apparently escaped northwards with their plunder.

It appears that the soldiers, who understood that they were soon to be disbanded, became troublesome and two arrests were made, executions following.

Finally, there was a dispute with the police which brought matters to a head. All is quiet to-day.

JAPANESE NAVAL BILL.

Tokyo. Received June 26. The Lower House has unanimously passed the additional Naval Appropriation Bill.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT.

Several New Appointments Gazetted.

The Gazette notifies that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments under Section 19 of the Public Health and Building Ordinance, 1903:—

Inspector George Sim to be a Sanitary Inspector for Kowloon City, with effect from the 6th June, 1914.

Acting Inspector P. Angus to be a Sanitary Inspector for Shaikwan, with effect from the 23rd May, 1914.

Lance-Sergeant William Spillett to be a Sanitary Inspector for Stanley, with effect from the 22nd April, 1914.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation by Captain Charles Forsyth of his Commission in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, with effect from the 8th January 1914. His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Edward Leslie Martyn Lobb, F.R.O.S., I.R.O.P. (Lond.), M.B. (Lond.), M.S. (Lond.), to be

Honorary Visiting Surgeon to the Government Civil Hospital, with effect from the 1st July, 1914.

Victoria Theatre.

The Great Duncan Company continues to draw big houses to the Victoria Theatre nightly, and deservedly so, too. The party will probably leave for the North next week, when the customary cinema-ograph shows will be resumed. Patrons of the popular theatre will be interested to know that additional fans have been placed in the building for the comfort of the public. Some very fine special films are soon to be shown, and the variety of the programmes will no doubt attract large numbers of patrons.

Bishop Brent.

Washington, D. C., June 18.—Bishop Charles Brent, of the Philippines, recently elected head of the Episcopal diocese of New Jersey, has declined the place, according to Reverend C. M. Perkins, Dean of Convocation of Burlington, who presided at the recent convention in Trenton, New Jersey, at which Bishop Brent was elected. A cablegram to this effect was received from the bishop by Dean Perkins.—*Manila Bulletin*.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED

NEW SHIPMENTS

OF

FRESH SIBERIAN SALMON,

SMOKED

KIPPERS, FILLETS & HADDOCKS.

SANITARY BOARD.

The Orders of the day for the meeting of the Sanitary Board on Tuesday are:—

Correspondence relative to sections B and D of the Kai Lung Wan East Cemetery.

Application for permission to erect 3 water closets, 1 trough closet and 1 double stalled urinal at the new premises to be erected on Praya Reclamation to Marine Lot No. 63a, Connaught Road Central, Des Voeux Road Central and Wing Wo Road.

Application for permission to erect 30 water closets in two blocks of buildings on Inland Lot No. 1929, Ma Road.

Application for permission to erect 2 urinals at St. Stephen's College Inland Lot No. 694, Bonham Road.

List of legal proceedings taken by this Department against persons for breaches of the Public Health and Building Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 during the month of May, 1914.

Limewashing return for the fortnight ending 9th June, 1914.

Mortality return for the month ending 31st May and for the weeks ending 7th and 14th June, 1914.

Mortality return from Macao for the week ending 7th and 14th June, 1914.

Rat return for the weeks ending 13th and 20th June, 1914.

Doctors' List.

The Gazette contains a list of medical and surgical practitioners practising in the Colony.

Carried a Revolver.

A Chinese, who was charged this morning with being in possession of a revolver, informed Mr. Melbourne that he had to carry it because he was often going about with large sums of money in his possession. He had no cartridges with the revolver, neither had he a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police. He was fined fifty dollars and the revolver was forfeited.

Calcutta Sweepstake.

Two Manchester cotton brokers, Messrs. Morris and Wilson, drew the ticket for Hapsburg in the Calcutta Sweepstakes, and are entitled to the second prize, said to amount to about \$25,000.

Subsidy for Provinces.

To the provinces of Kansu, Yunnan, Kiangsi and other provinces subsidies were given by the Central Government during the late dynasty. After the Revolution this was entirely stopped and they have to work out their own way by issuing currency notes. As recently the issue of notes has been prohibited by the Central Government the Ministry of Finance is now confronted with the difficulty of solving the problem with regard to the financial situation of the above mentioned provinces. Should they be prohibited from issuing notes the Government will be in duty bound to give them subsidies in order to supply the deficits thus incurred. The question is said to have been referred to the Financial Conference.—*Peking Gazette*.

THE "TELEGRAPH'S" ACROSTIC.

Pillars. Here to-night Hongkong repairs.

Chiefly to enjoy the air. 1. Really this is horrid stuff—Even jam's not good enough.

2. Helped New York's Liberty with canal falls His masterpiece twice as high as St. Paul's.

3. Hunter, perhaps, or fisherman, Once inhabited Japan.

4. Herbs with little bits of meat. In a hot dish, good to eat. [Answer on Monday]

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. NAMUR arrived at London on the 25th inst., p.m.

The Ben Loe s.s. BENDORAN from Antwerp, Middlesbrough and London left Singapore for this port on 26th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 2nd July.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 30th June 1914 commencing at 11 a.m.

A Quantity of High Class Dutch and Manila Cigars.

The above will be put up in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

UNDER Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, WEDNESDAY 1st July has been proclaimed a General Holiday and the Exchange Banks will be closed for business on that day. Hongkong, 26th June, 1914.

G. R. PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 6th day of July, 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, of the right to quarry stone on the following Lots of Crown Land at Cha Kwo Liang and Lyamun in the New Territories of Hongkong, for a period extending from the 6th day of July 1914, up to and including the 30th day of June, 1915.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

Quarry Lot No.	Locality.	Containing Area.	Upst. Cove Area.
1 to 10	Cha Kwo Liang	24.5	13.44
11 to 21	Lyamun	24.44	3.210

LOST.

LOST.—Chater Road, Pedder Street, Queen's Road or vicinity, On Friday, June 26th, a lady's handkerchief containing money, and two rings. Liberal reward if returned to Uraigeburn Hotel, The Peak.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Office in No. 3 Queen's Building. Apply to "X. Y. Z." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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HIGH CLASS GENTS' OUTFITTERS.

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JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS.
LARGE SELECTION OF

WRIST WATCHES
FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

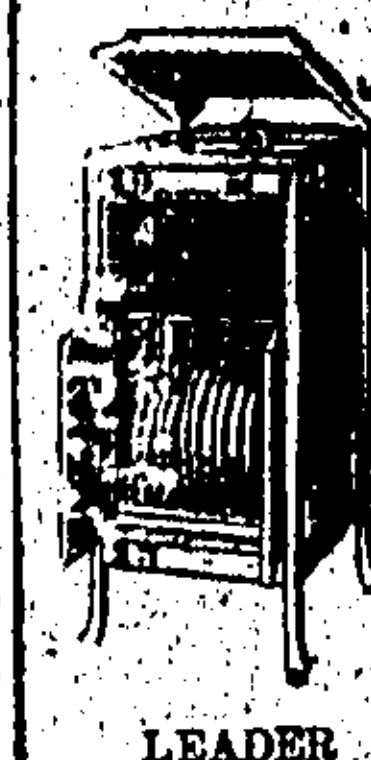
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HIGHEST AWARD FOR IRISH WHISKY
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From Hongkong	From Quebec
Monteagle Empress of Russia Empress of India	1st July. 8th July. 23rd July.
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All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPERESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple-screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA," "EMPERESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTEAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.
Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

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Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

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APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. "Torilla," 5,205 tons, Capt. Swanson, R.N.R. will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI, on 6th July.

S.S. "Dilwara," 5,378 tons, Capt. Ramago, R.N.R. will be despatched for KOBE & MOJI on 13th July.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "A. Apar," 4,450 tons, Capt. Walker, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 1st July.

S.S. "Takada," 6,900 tons, Capt. Robins, will be despatched as above on 8th July.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to,

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, June 23, 1914.

Agents.

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And from Manila, Hongkong and Japan to Victoria, Vancouver (B.C.) and Seattle, Wash. and Portland (Or.)

Sailing Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

FOR	STEAMSHIP	TO SAIL
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	C. Ferd. Laeisz	3rd July
"	Senegambia	17th July
"	Scandia	27th July
"	Alesia	14th Aug.
"	Sithonia	23rd Aug.
"	Liberia	11th Sept.
"	Altmark	18th Sept.
Victoria, V'ner, S'ile T. & P. (Or.)	Andalusia	2nd Aug.
"	Belgravia	17th Sept.
"	Brasilia	12th Oct.

Hamburg & Antwerp	Sudmark	4th July
M'les, Havre, Emden & H'burg	Segovia	8th July
Havre, R'dam, H'burg & A'worp	Concordia	12th July
Havre, R'dam & Hamburg	Emden	18th July
M'les, Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	Preussen	19th July
Hamburg	Herde	24th July
Havre, Emden & Hamburg	Silesia	29th July
Havre & Hamburg	Markomannia	5th Aug.
Genoa, Dunkirk & H'burg	Frisia	7th Aug.
M'les, R'dam, Hamburg & A'worp	O. D. J. Ahlers	22nd Aug.
Havre, Emden, & H'burg	Senegambia	25th Aug.

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Hongkong Office.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000 WEDNES., 1st July. Kitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000 WEDNES., 15th July, at 10 a.m.	
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu and Yokohama.	Awa Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 12,500 THURSDAY, 2nd July, at 4 p.m. Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi T. 12,500 TUESDAY, 14th July, at 4 p.m.	
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thurgate Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine T. 13,500 WEDNES., 1st July, at noon. Nikko Maru Capt. Takeki T. 9,600 WED., 29th July, at noon.	
CALCUTTA, via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	Kanagawa Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 12,500 SATURDAY, 27th June.	
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Kirin Maru Capt. T. 5,000 MONDAY, 6th July.	
KOBE & Yokohama.	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000 WEDNES., 1st July, at 11 a.m.	
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takada T. 9,600 TUESDAY, 30th June, at noon.	
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	Inaba Maru Capt. Shinobe T. 12,500 THURSDAY, 2nd July. Sanuki Maru Capt. Date T. 12,500 FRIDAY, 3rd July.	
KOBE & Yokohama.		

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REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

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1st class	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd class	\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	Yingchow	27th June at night
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	Yochow	28th June at night
SWATOW, AMOY, W'WEI, C'FOO & T'SIN	Kueichow	28th June at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	30th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	30th June at 4 p.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	1st July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	2nd July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	Kanchow	4th July at night
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	7th July at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck; aft on "Taming" and "Teian."

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Kanchow" "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

The steamers leaving Hongkong on Sundays proceed from Shanghai to Tsingtau, leaving there on Tuesdays for Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the trans-shipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Hongkong to Shanghai:—Single \$45. Return \$75.
Do. Hongkong to Tsingtau:—Single \$78. Return \$125.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 27th June, 1914.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Homeward Bound.

(Odessa via Ports of call.)

The S.S. Koursk 6,400 R.T. Commander Padalka, is expected to arrive here on or about the 20th day of July, 1914.

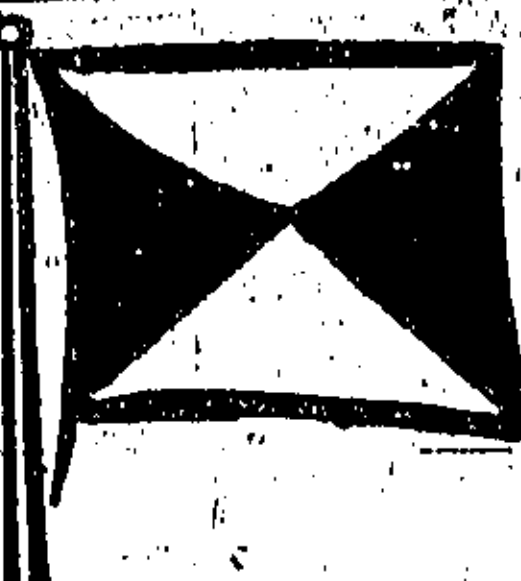
For Freight, Passage and further particulars, apply to

Capt. LUKHMANOFF, Agent,

Hotel Mandana, 2nd Floor, Rooms 12 & 14.

Hongkong, June 20, 1914. Tel. 36, 124.

SHIPPING

HONGKONG
PHILIPPINES.
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	T.	Captain	For	Sailing date.
Zalro	4000	F. S. McMurray	Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	WED., 1st July, 4 p.m.
Rubi	4000	J. Miller	Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	SATUR., 11th July, 4 p.m.

Electric light and fans in every cabin; competent stewardesses carried.

Passengers holding round trip tickets may return by any steamer of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Norddeutscher Lloyd and Eastern and Australian Steamship Co., Ltd.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1914.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamship	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjibodas	JAPAN	2nd half June	JAVA	2nd half June
Tjimanoeck	JAPAN	2nd half June	JAVA	2nd half June
Tjilatjap	JAPAN	2nd half June	JAVA	2nd half June
Tjitaroem	JAVA	1st half July	SHAI	1st half July
Tjiluwong	JAVA	1st half July	JAPAN	1st half July
Tjilini	JAVA	2nd half July	SHAI	2nd half July
Tjilimah	JAVA	2nd half July	SHAI	2nd half July
Tjipanas	JAVA	1st half Aug.	SHAI	1st half Aug.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Shinyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tues., 14th July.
Chiyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tues., 4th August.
Tenyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tues., 25th August.
Nippon Maru	11,000	18 knots	Tues., 8th Sept.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. Return (6 months) £96.10.

"San Francisco" £45. Return (6 months) £63.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
Eastern	4th July.	10th July, 10 a.m.
Aldenhay	1st Aug.	31st July.
Empire	22nd Aug.	28th Aug.
St. Albans		18th Sept.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, on sailing a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 30th June at 11 a.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 3rd July at 11 a.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 7th July at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun.....A. H. Stewart.....SUNDAY, 28th June at 10 a.m.

Haimun.....A. H. Stewart.....WED., 1st July at 11 a.m.

During the months of July and August First Class Return Fares to Fochow will be subject to a reduction of 20% on the full Fare.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, LaPrall & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The Tung Wo.

The steamer Tung Wo, built by the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company for the up-river trade of the Indo-China S.N. Co., was taken over the Seven Mile Reach course on her official trials on June 13. Some sixty guests availed themselves of the invitation of the Dock Company to witness the trials, which were most satisfactory. Four runs were done over the measured mile, the mean speed of the four runs working out at 10.9 knots, the contract speed being 9.75 knots. She is 242ft. 6in. long by 40ft. moulded breadth and 10ft. moulded depth with a gross tonnage of 1,150 and a deadweight capacity of 1,000 tons on a mean draft of 7ft. 3in. Large first-class European and Chinese saloons, and the usual state-room accommodation, furnished with all the latest fittings for the comfort of the passengers, are on the saloon deck, and on the main deck is accommodation for twenty-four second-class and 180 third-class passengers, a feature of the two-deck accommodation being that it is fireproof, all bunks and fittings being of steel. Suitable accommodation is provided on the bridge deck for the captain and officers, the cabins in each case being large, roomy, and nicely fitted up and furnished. The ship is fitted with a steam-driven dynamo, and also an oil-motor driven set for use when in harbour. The propelling machinery consists of two sets of triple-expansion engines with independent condenser, circulating and air pumps and Weir's feed pump, filters and feed heaters. The steam is generated in a large multitubular cylindrical boiler, fitted with forced draught.

British India Steam Navigation Company.

The following is the directors' report for 1913:—The result of operations was satisfactory, and after making a liberal provision for depreciation, available balance, including £15,583 brought forward, is £146,338. They propose: Dividend of 5 p. c. on pref. stock, £35,000, dividend of 7 1/2 p. c. free of tax, on shares, £71,790 special bonus of 2 1/2 p. c. free of tax, on shares, £23,930; forward, £15,666. The steamers ran free of any serious accident.

There was considerable delay in getting delivery of new steamers owing to labour conditions in building yards, with the result that none of the vessels mentioned in last report as having been contracted for, were delivered during the year as promised; but since December 31, four have been delivered, and four more will be delivered this month. The company acquired during the year two cargo steamers—"Orna" (4,783 tons) and "Chinkoa" (5,222 tons)—which have been in commission for some time and have given satisfactory results. They have also acquired from Messrs. McIlwraith MacEachern and Co. the steamer "Coeyanna" (3,922 tons) and the business in which that steamer was engaged, in conjunction with the company, between India and Australia.

The directors have placed orders for nine more steamers for delivery within the next twelve or eighteen months, all of which are urgently required to meet the developments of the company's trade and to replace some old vessels which will be disposed of as soon as the new ships are ready. Five old steamers, sold in the early part of 1913, as mentioned in last report, have disappeared from the company's list of tonnage, and since closing accounts the "Patella" has been sold and delivered. In July last, the directors issued 4 p. c. deb. stock for £267,230 and during the year £311,880 of short-dated deb. were paid off. The results for current year so far have been good and although shipping prospects at the moment are not bright, the directors anticipate that the results for 1914 will be fairly satisfactory.

For a good solid meal, a la Carte or Table d'Hôte, with wines & liquors of the Best, ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 27th June at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Taksang	Sun., 28th June at daylight
SHANGHAI & Tsingtau	Hangsang	Tues., 30th June at daylight
Kobe & Moji	Loyal	Tues., 30th June at noon
S'PORE, Pang & C'utta	Namsang	Tues., 30th June at 2 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 4th July at 2 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Lalsang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang," "Kumsang," "Lovat," "Yatshing," and "Sulsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"Shire" Line Service.—Homeward.

For	Steamers	Date of Sailing
LONDON & ANTWERP	Radnorshire	8th July.
LONDON & ANTWERP	Den of Ruthven	19th July.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

VTORIA, VVER, STLE	Monmouthshire	4th July.
TACOMA & PLAND		
VTORIA, VVER, STLE		
TACOMA & PLAND	Den of Allie	10th August.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215. Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONS. TRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK "78' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

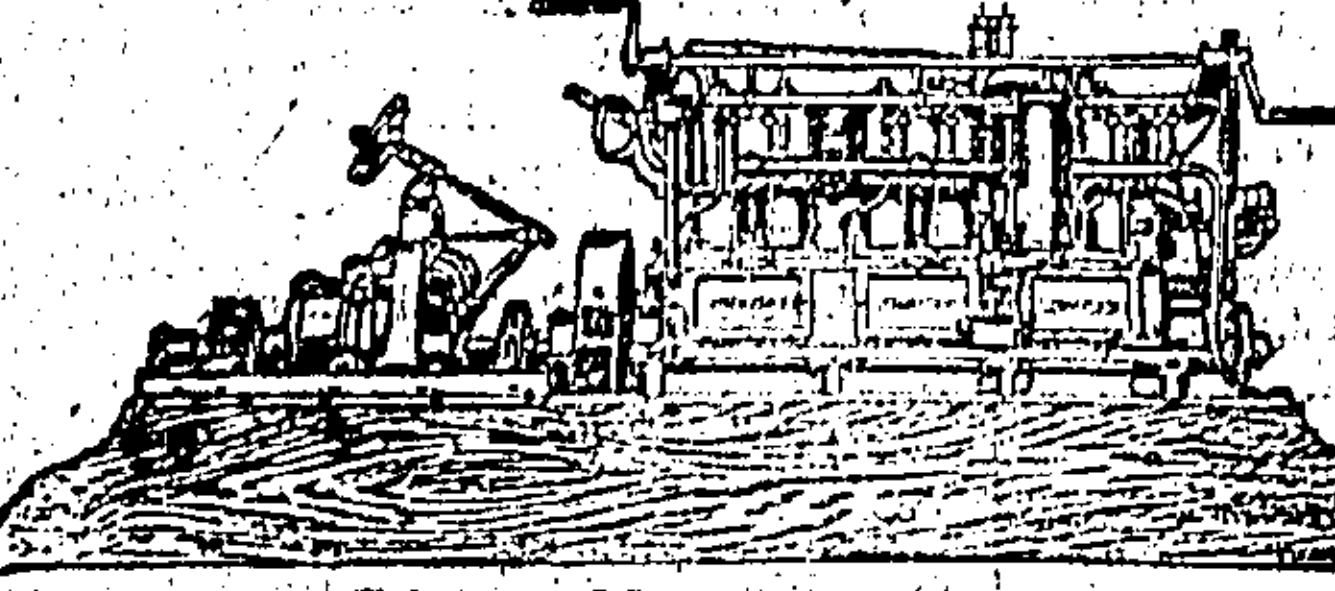
THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Ropes, etc.

AGENTS for—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.
PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
150 B. H. P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. 70-Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager.

11 a.m. and 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.
Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."
Telephone No. 771.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De- dispatched.
Marseilles via Saigon, S'pore, Colombo, Port Said	V. Ciotat	M. M. M. & Co.	30, June
Marseilles, Rotterdam etc.	Helgoland	M. & Co.	M. of June
M's, R'dam, H'burg & Bremen	Borkum	M. & Co.	E. of June
Marseilles, Rotterdam etc.	Altair	M. & Co.	B. July
M's, L'don, A'werp via S'pore etc.	Misaki M.	N. Y. K.	1, July
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Himalaya	P. & O.	4, July
Hamburg & Antwerp	Sudmark	H. A. L.	4, July
T'te, P'ume V'ce, via S'pore etc.	E. F. Fand	S. W. Co.	7, July
M's, Havre, Emden & H'burg	Segovia	H. A. L.	8, July
London & Antwerp	Padnorshire	J. M. Co.	8, July
H're, R'dam, H'burg, A'werp & C'utta	Goldenfels	H. A. L.	12, July
Trieste, Venice via Straits, etc.	Africa	S. W. Co.	15, July
Trieste, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, etc.	Koerber	S. W. Co.	15, July
Havre, R'dam, & H'burg	Emden	H. A. L.	18, July
M's, Havre, Bremen & H'burg	Proussen	H. A. L.	19, July
Hamburg	Hoerde	H. A. L.	24, July
Havre, Emden & Hamburg	Silesia	H. A. L.	29, July
Havre & Hamburg & C'utta	M'komannia	H. A. L.	29, July
Genoa, Dunkirk & Hamburg	Friska	H. A. L.	7, Aug.
M's, R'dam, Hamburg & A'werp	O.D.J. Ahlers	H. A. L.	22, Aug.
Havre, Emden & H'burg	Senegambia	H. A. L.	22, Aug.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	1, July
Via, B.C.S'via K'lung, S'hai & C'utta	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	2, July
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland	Monmouthshire	J. M. Co.	4, July
New York	Indra	J. M. Co.	7, July
Via, B.C.T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	9, July
San F'co via Manila & Japan etc.	Persia	P. M. Co.	11, July
Francisco, via Shanghai, M'la, Japan and Honolulu	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	14, July
San Francisco	Bessie Dollar	R. D. Co.	15, July
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Aug.
Victoria, V'wer, S'ha & P. (Or.)	Andalusia	H. A. L.	2, Aug.
Francisco, via Shanghai, M'la, Japan and Honolulu	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	4, Aug.
Francisco, via Shanghai, M'la, Japan and Honolulu	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	25, Aug.
Francisco, via Shanghai, M'la, Japan and Honolulu	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	8, Sept.
Victoria, V'wer, S'ha & P. (Or.)	Belgravia	H. A. L.	17, Sept.
V'toria, V'wer, S'ha & P'land (Or.)	Brazilia	H. A. L.	12, Aug.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	31, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	5, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	10, July
Australian Ports via Manila	P. Sigismund M. Co.		11, July

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN

S'ow, Amoy, W'woi, C'foo, T'sin	Kueichow	B. & S.	28, June
Swatow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	28, June
Shanghai, Kobe & Y'hama	Atlantique	M. M. Co.	29, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko-M.	N. Y. K.	30, June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tea	B. & S.	30, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	30, June
Shanghai	Liangchow	B. & S.	30, June
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Lovat	J. M. Co.	30, June
Shanghai	Kerber	S. W. Co.	1, July
Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	1, July
S'pore, Pang, & C'utta	A. Apear	D. S. Co.	1, July
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	1, July
Kobe	China	S. W. Co.	2, July
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Silesia	P. & O.	2, July
Shanghai	Assaye	N. Y. K.	2, July
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Inaba M.	H. A. L.	2, July
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	C. F. Laeisz	H. A. L.	3, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sanuki M.	N. Y. K.	3, July
S'hai, Y'hama, Kobe and Moji	Nippon	S. E. A. Co.	4, July
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	4, July
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daijia M.	O. S. K.	5, July
Bombay via S'pore etc.	Jaya M.	O. S. K.	6, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Corilla	J. M. & Co.	6, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mark	M. & Co.	6, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Jinson M.	N. Y. K.	7, July
S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokkaichi	Chinhua	B. & S.	7, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Takada	D. S. Co.	7, July
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	8, July
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Borneo	M. Co.	10, July
Jesselton, Kudat and Sandakan	Dilwara	D. S. Co.	12, July
Kobe and Moji	Senegambia	H. A. L.	13, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Scandia	H. A. L.	17, July
S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokkaichi	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	24, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Alesia	H. A. L.	24, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sithonia	H. A. L.	23, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Liberia	H. A. L.	11, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Altmark	H. A. L.	18, Sept.
B'avia, Cheribon, Samarang, & C'utta	Tijok M.	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tijok M.	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijok M.	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & C'utta	Tijok M.	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijok M.	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For	Vessel.
Swatow	Haimun
Formosa	Daigi Maru

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From	Vessel.
Shanghai	Worang
Shanghai	V. Ciotat

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN will leave Shanghai on June 28, at noon and is due to arrive at Nagasaki on June 30, at 6 a.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF INDIA arrived at Vancouver on June 18, between 2 & 4 p.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA left Kobe on June 19, at 6 p.m. and was due to arrive at Shimidzu on June 20, at 10 a.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports & Manila) on 19th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 4th July.

The A. O. Line s.s. TAIYUAN left Port Darwin on the 24th inst. at daylight for Hongkong via Zamboanga & Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 5th July.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. PERSIA sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong on June 21, via Japan Ports and Manila. The mails from the United States have been transferred to the s.s. V. CIOAT of the Messageries Maritimes line which is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on June 29.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA will leave Hongkong Thursday July 23, at 1 p.m. instead of Saturday July 25.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA will leave Hongkong Sunday August 2nd at 1 p.m. instead of Tuesday August 4.

The P. M. s.s. CALINA arrived at San Francisco on June 22.

GERMAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. LUTZOW, which left here on the 27th May, arrived at Genoa on the 25th June, at 5 a.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. HIRANO MARU (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 24th May, and is expected here on the 30th June.

The s.s. GLENFARRE passed the Suez Canal on the 24th inst. for Hongkong via S'pore.

The P. & O. s.s. NILS was expected to arrive at Colombo on the 24th instant, at noon.

The s.s. TORILLA sailed from Calcutta on the 14th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 30th July.

The s.s. DILWARA sailed from Calcutta on the 20th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 31st July.

The s.s. WOSANG from Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 24th inst.

The s.s. KALAOCHIKI from Moji is due at Hongkong on the 7th July.

The s.s. MONMOUTHSHIRE from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 1st July.

The S. L. s.s. DEN OF AIRLIE from London is due at Hongkong on the 8th August.

The S. L. s.s. DEN OF RUTHVEN from the Pacific Coast is due at Hongkong on the 15th July.

The L. L. s.s. INDRAGHINI passed the Canal on the 5th June, and is due at Hongkong on the 8th July.

The L. L. s.s. INDIRA from Kobe is due at Hongkong on the 7th July.

The Mogul Line s.s. GHAZEE from United Kingdom left Singapore on the 23rd inst. and is therefore due here on or about Monday next, the 29th inst.

The s.s. TORILLA from Calcutta may be expected here on or about the 29th inst.

The s.s. ZAFIRO left Manila on the 25th inst. and is due here on the 28th inst. at daylight.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Pedenaburo, Ger. s.s. 1,313, O. Gusewisch 7th inst.—Bangkok, 3rd inst. inst. Rice—B. & S.
Phoumpen, Br. s.s. 1,824, W. C. Bird, 19th inst.—Saigon, 14th inst. inst. Rice & Gen.—Chinese.
Selan, Norw. s.s. D. Hovbrendor, 21st inst. inst.—Bangkok, 14th inst. inst. Rice—Chinese.
Talata, Ger. s.s. 1,002, J. Hayenge, 22nd inst.—Saigon, 18th inst. inst. B. & S.
Unki Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,653, M. Kotayama, 21st.—Wakamatsu, 13th inst. inst. Coal—M. H. G. K.
Fau Sang, Chi. s.s. 1,401, Maikou, 23rd inst.—Saigon, 19th inst. inst. Rice—Chinese.
Locksun, Ger. s.s. 1,020, M. Gerlach, 22nd inst.—Bangkok, 15th inst. inst. Rice—B. & S.
Monteagle, Br. s.s. 3,352, L. D. Douglas, 23rd inst.—Shanghai, 19th inst. inst. Gen.—C. P. R.
Salamis, Br. s.s. D. A. Gardiner, 23rd inst. inst.—S. Africa, 22nd ult. inst. Gen.—B. L.
Kamor, Norw. s.s. 919, F. Munz, 23rd inst.—Bali, 15th inst. inst. Sugar—J. C. J. L.
Pongtong, Ger. s.s. 997, W. Bofelher, 24th inst.—Bangkok, 18th inst. inst. Rice & Wood—B. & S.
Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,153, P. H. Rolfo, 23rd inst.—Manila, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s. 847, S. Takushige, 23th inst.—Swatow, 24th inst. inst. Gen.—O. S. K.
Katho, Ger. s.s. 1,208, Christiansen, 25th inst.—Hobow, 22nd inst. inst. Gen.—J. & Co.
Montrose, Br. s.s. 2,884, D. Reid, 24th inst. inst.—Keelung, 22nd inst. inst. Gen.—D. & Co.
Talabun, Chinese, 1,216, R. G. Paramore, 25th inst.—Tientsin, 16th inst. inst. Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.
Haimun, Br. s.s. 641, J. W. Evans, 26th inst.—Swatow, 25th inst. inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Lovat, Br. s.s. 3,001, R. Glegg, 26th inst. inst.—Singapore, 20th inst. inst. Gen.—M. & Co.
Marlow, Ger. s.s. 2,021, D. Corda, 26th inst.—Hobow, 24th inst. inst. Rice—N. D. L.
Nellere, Br. s.s. 4,500, John Grant, 26th inst.—Yokohama, 1st inst. inst. Gen.—P. & O. S. Co.
Tean, Br. s.s. 1,351, J. V. Shiford, 26th inst. inst.—Manila, 23rd inst. inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Yodo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,350, K. Yokota, 25th inst.—Hougang, 22nd inst. inst. Coal—M. B. K.

TIDE TABLE.

22nd June, to 28th June, 1914.

Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 22	12.10	6.10
Tues. 23	12.15	6.05
Wed. 24	12.20	6.00
Thurs. 25	12.25	5.55
Fri. 26	12.30	5.50
Sat. 27	12.35	5.45
Sun. 28	12.40	5.40

m. morning. a. afternoon.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	5th July.	10th July.
CHANGSHA	8th Aug.	14th Aug.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares for Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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SUMMER EXCURSIONS TO JAPAN

BY THE STEAMERS OF CANADIAN PACIFIC S.S. LINE PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

GOING AND RETURNING WITHIN PERIOD 1st JUNE—31st OCT.

(RATES FROM HONGKONG: NAGASAKI \$120.00. KOBE \$135.00. YOKOHAMA \$150.00.

Tickets are interchangeable for return by any steamer of above-named Companies and include Rail between Japan Ports of call if desired. Passengers may go and/or return VIA MANILA, without additional charge by steamer calling at that Port, so indicated in schedule of sailings shown below. The Steamers operated by the Companies named are the largest, fastest and most luxurious on the Coast.

JOINT SCHEDULE OF SAILINGS TO AND FROM JAPAN PORTS.

From JAPAN.				To JAPAN.				
YAMAHA LEAVE	Kobe LEAVE	NAGASAKI LEAVE	H'KONG ARRIVE	STEAMER	H'KONG LEAVE	NAGASAKI ARRIVE	Kobe ARRIVE	YAMAHA ARRIVE
June 23	June 25	June 30	June 30	MONTEAGLE...	July 6	July 6	July 8	July 11
" 23	" 25	" 30	" 30	E. OF KUSIA...	" 12	" 12	" 14	" 17
July 10	July 12	July 17	July 17	SHINYO MARU	" 14	" 14	" 16	" 19
" 10	" 12	" 17	" 17	E. OF INDIA...	" 18	" 18	" 20	" 23
" 17	" 19	" 24	" 24	MOROA...	" 24	" 24	" 26	" 29
" 17	" 19	" 24	" 24	SHIBUKAWA...	" 28	" 28	" 30	" 31
" 24	" 26	" 31	" 31	CHINA...	" 31	" 31	" 33	" 36
" 24	" 26	" 31	" 31	E. OF ASIA...	" 4	" 4	" 6	" 9
" 31	" 33	" 38	" 38	SHINYO MARU	" 10	" 10	" 12	" 15
" 31	" 33	" 38	" 38	MANCHUKUO...	" 14	" 14	" 16	" 19
" 31	" 33	" 38	" 38	E. OF JAPAN...	" 18	" 18	" 20	" 23
" 31	" 33	" 38	" 38	SHINYO MARU	" 21	" 21	" 23	" 26
" 31	" 33	" 38	" 38	NILE...	" 25	" 25	" 27	" 30
" 31	" 33	" 38	" 38	E. OF RUSSIA...	" 29	" 29	" 31	" 34
" 31	" 33	" 38	" 38	SHINYO MARU	" 31	" 31	" 33	" 36
" 31	" 33	" 38	" 38	E. OF INDIA...	" 3	" 3	" 5	" 8
" 31	" 33	" 38	" 38	MONTEAGLE...	" 7	" 7	" 9	" 12
" 31	" 33	" 38	" 38	E. OF INDIA...	" 11	" 11	" 13	" 16
Sept. 6	Sept. 8	Sept. 11	Sept. 11	MONTEAGLE...	" 14	" 14	" 16	" 19
" 6	" 8	" 11	" 11	E. OF INDIA...	" 18	" 18	" 20	" 23
" 6	" 8	" 11	" 11	SHINYO MARU	" 22	" 22	" 24	" 27
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1914

SHORT STORY.

MOTIVES

BY WARD MUIR

[This is one of the cleverest stories MacLure has published for many a long day. The insight into the movements of a woman's heart is quite out of the ordinary and the end stamps the story as out of the usual track.]

She stood at her bedroom window and gazed down, through the lace curtains, into the darkening street. Rain had fallen, and the lamps were reflected in the moisture on the pavements. A bleak wind whistled between the houses. Nevertheless she was happy—and terrified.

As she watched the empty street her heart exulted. The hour was near—the hour when he always passed, on his way to the newspaper office where he was night editor. She had watched for his passing a score of times. Before he and she had spoken to each other—even before she knew why she took pleasure in catching sight of him—she had watched, hidden thus behind the curtain in her unlit bed-room. But now! Yesterday it had come to a climax. They had talked but little as they strolled through the dim alleys of the park; then they had sat together on a bench. And presently she had found herself in his arms.

She could feel, now, the pressure of his lips on hers. An indescribable emotion agitated her as she recalled his kiss, and her own surrender to it. Love came to her as a revelation, as the understanding of life's most exquisite secret. Nothing could steal that vision from her. Whatever happened, she was his, and he was hers. As she stood waiting for his appearance, her spirit went forth to meet him, to give itself to him ardently, trustfully, completely. She was trembling; but her spirit was not trembling—it was proudly unafraid.

He came. His thick-set but lightly poised figure, wrapped in a waterproof coat whose collar turned up round his neck, came swinging down the hill, in and out of the circles of light cast by the lamps. Her eyes dwelt on him. She loved his every movement; she loved the firmness and elasticity of his stride. His face was overshadowed by the brim of his hat. She did not need to see his face. Every line of it was known to her, every expression, masterful, pleading, humorous, ironical, kind. And as she gazed she seemed to be enveloping him in herself, and rejoicing in his apparent ignorance of her nearness and in the fortitude with which he walked to his work straight past her house, as if nothing had happened and as if she did not exist.

But, opposite the house, he turned his head. He slackened his pace. He looked up at her window.

Of course, he had not really forgotten. She knew that he could never forget. But she was overjoyed. "He is thinking of me," she reflected. "He is looking at me. And he can see me, though I am invisible to his eyes."

She did not stir. She remained motionless behind the curtain. He moved on.

She drew the blind and switched on the lights. She must dress for dinner. It was a quarter of an hour since she had heard footfalls on the stair and the slam of the door in the passage. Her

husband was probably dressed already.

Dinner had been eaten. She sat, with her husband, in the drawing-room. A novel was on her lap. Her husband was engrossed in making up the accounts of the Literary Society, of which he was treasurer.

Her courage was high, but she was acutely nervous. She looked across at him. He seemed incredibly remote, yet horribly near; dreadfully strange, yet familiar. His pale domed forehead, his pince-nez, his brown moustache—she examined them with a kind of curiosity and aloofness.

He looked up. "Not reading to-night, Bertha? Tired?" She replied at once: "Fred, I've something to say to you."

"Yes?"

"You know that we, you and I, have not been—not been quite the same to each other lately as—as we once were. I want to speak plainly about it. It is time to—"

"What do you mean?"

"We do not love each other as we once did."

He was quick. "You mean that you do not love me as you once did?" She responded steadily: "Perhaps what I really mean is that I have discovered that I never loved you, Fred. We are married. But I don't think that I ever felt toward you as I ought to have felt. I ought not to have married you. I did wrong. But I did not know, then, what marriage should mean. Perhaps it is because of this that you have—have tired of me. And we have no children. Perhaps if I had loved you and gone on loving you, things would have been different, and you would not have tired of me."

"Tired of you! Bertha!" He was aghast.

She had never seen him so utterly astounded, and for a moment she was herself taken aback. She wavered in her purpose; it seemed possible, after all, that her estimate of him might be wrong; he might not only think he was fond of her, and protest that he was fond of her,—she was ready for that,—but he might be genuinely fond of her, genuinely horrified, not at her plain speaking,—she had foreseen that he would hate her honesty—but at her lack of perception.

"Tired of you!" he gasped. A red flush mounted upon his forehead and spread upward into the roots of his thin, carefully brushed hair. He raised himself and stood over her. "You are in love with another man!"

She was appalled; but she was glad he had said this. She could only nod in answer.

"Bertha, it's that Ghent fellow—David Ghent. He's been making love to you. That cad!"

She was infuriated. She rose and passed him. She stood with her fingers on the handle of the door.

"You shall not call him a cad," she breathed. "Yes—he and I have found that we love each other. I am thankful that the truth has come out so quickly. I

dreaded a long—a long explanation." She softened. "Before we part, I'd like to say this, Fred: I'm sorry. Not sorry in one way, not a bit sorry. I can not be sorry that—that I've started at last to live. But I am very, very sorry if—all this hurts you."

She turned to go, but a sound stopped her. Looking back, she saw that her husband had fallen into his chair. His head was clasped in his hands. His shoulders heaved. His pince-nez lay upon the carpet.

He was crying! Fred was crying! She had never seen him cry before. It was incredible.

Tenderness overwhelmed her. She pitied him. She felt like a mother toward him—like a mother whose boy has come home from school blubbering at some paltry humiliation. She blushed for him while she pitied him. His abandonment of despair was rather contemptible. Yet it had its grotesque appeal to her woman's heart.

His shame—that was what had caused him to weep. She knew it. She knew his self-love. She discerned what a blow that self-love had received. She knew how that conventionality, she knew how that conventionality had been outraged by her behaviour. Humiliation! He was suffering atrocious agony at the prospect of the humiliation that this event would bring upon him, and of what the world, his correct and punctilious world, would think of him. And yet her pity went forth to him. She too could have wept at his debasement.

Her eyes fastened on the ledger of the Literary Society. Fred planned himself on his long official connection with the Literary Society—and now, at a stroke, she had severed that connection; for she knew that when she had left him he would never dare to reappear in that prim self-satisfied, smooth and cultured circle. Never again, after the break, would he pose as patron of the Amateur Dramatic Club or organize the Charity Concerts. The whole structure of his social status was shattered; and Fred, huddled in his chair, sobbed convulsively over the chaos and at the blank future that would ensue. Poor, poor Fred!

His body shuddered at regular intervals. Extraordinary sounds issued from behind the hands that were still clasped across his face. His grief might be absurd, but it was real. She would have given much to be able to console him. But her candour would not permit her to deceive either her husband or herself by any pretence at consolation. The only balm that would soothe Fred's wound was flattery. She had learned, in the past, to propitiate Fred by flattering his self-esteem. She loathed to think of how often she had used that petty trick to bribe him into good humour and to make their life together easy.

She moved across the room to him, and laid her hand on his shoulder.

"Fred!" She was remorseful. She overcame her shrinking and forced herself to stroke his hair.

"Is it so very bad, Fred?"

He flung her off.

"That cad David Ghent!" he blurted.

She recoiled. Without a word, she left him and went upstairs to her room.

She had spent a sleepless night. Before she had reached the top of the stairs her knees had been shaking beneath her. She had hardly sufficient energy to undress. When she had sunk into bed, she had been so spent, physically, that her limbs had seemed paralyzed. The interview with Fred had used up her reserve of force.

Next morning she drank a cup of tea in her own room, when she had seen that Fred's breakfast was placed ready for him. She

supposed that after breakfast he would go to town, as usual. Instead, he came and knocked at her door.

"Come in!"

He entered. His face was haggard. It was evident that he, too, had not slept.

He closed the door behind him. "I'm afraid you have had a bad night, Fred," she endeavoured to greet him normally.

"Awful," he assented. "Never slept a wink. Bertha—this will be the death of me."

"I don't think so," she said.

"It will. You've hit me cruelly, Bertha. I've been thinking, thinking all night what we're to do."

"I am going to leave you."

Her voice was low. "If you wish to divorce me—"

He looked away from her. "Bertha, it's abominable for a woman to be divorced."

"But when I leave you I shall go to him."

"Bertha, you are hard."

"Yes, I can be hard."

"Harder than—than I deserve," he stammered. "Bertha, I've been thinking about it, and it seems to me the—truth is—"

He stumbled again. "You don't understand just how I feel. And—well—the fact is, I've decided—I thought it all out, once I'd got over the first shock, and decided that I couldn't bear to see you dragged in the mud."

"That is," he stammered, "I want you to divorce me. I shall give you an opportunity. Such things can be arranged, if one's careful. I—I'm rather fond of you, Bertha,"—his voice broke,—and "I'd like you to have a chance—"

He came to a halt.

"You'll divorce me. That's what we'll do," he said, and abruptly left the room.

She heard him descending the stairs. There was a pause, below; the front door banged. He had gone out.

She stared at the place where he had stood.

"Fred!" His name issued, without her volition, from her lips.

She was thunder-struck at his proposal. So Fred had some nobility left, after all! He was willing to sacrifice his reputation—his cherished reputation—to shield hers! He loved her—loved her with such loyalty that even the preservation of his own good name, which she had imagined to be so dear to him, was unheeded!

It was staggering. She had misjudged him utterly. This crisis had evoked the heroic in Fred—even in Fred!

She sank on to a couch and buried her brow in the cushions. She wished that death would release her from this dilemma. For in a flash it had come to her that she could not, could not, let Fred enact this crime on her behalf, could not allow him thus to offer himself on the altar of his devotion—that devotion in which, until five minutes ago, she had not believed. And equally she saw that now she could not leave him. Precisely because she loved David, she understood what Fred's love must mean.

"I can not leave him," she moaned. "I can not commit such a wickedness. David! My David! I can never come to you!"

And outside in the street, on his way to town, Fred was thinking savagely:

"Anyhow, it'll create a stir. The fellows will reckon I'm a bit of a dog. If people suspected that Ghent had cut me out with my own wife, I'd never be able to hold up my head again. But if I fix it so that she divorces me—They'll be shocked a bit, of course, but—"

THE HEAD OF CAESAR.

By Gilbert K. Chesterton.

(Continued from last Saturday)

[This is the conclusion of Mr. Chesterton's story, the first part of which appeared last Saturday. It is one of the author's latest products, and has recently appeared in *McClure's Magazine*. It is one of the "Father Brown" series.]

"Of course, the superficial reflection," said Flambeau, "would think first of this Australian brother who's been in trouble before, who's come back so suddenly, and who's just the man to have shabby confederates. But I can't see how he can come into the thing, unless—"

"Well?" asked his companion patiently.

Flambeau lowered his voice: "Unless the girl's lover comes in too, and he would be the blacker villain. The Australian chap did know that Hawker wanted the coin. But I can't see how on earth he could know that Hawker had got it, unless Hawker signalled to him or his representative across the shore."

"That is true," assented the priest, with respect.

"And now, take it from the start. It lies between few people, but at least three. You want one person for suicide; two people for murder, but at least three people for blackmail."

"Why?" asked the priest softly.

"Well, obviously," cried his friend, "there must be one to be exposed; one to threaten exposure; and one at least whom exposure would horrify."

After a long pause, the priest said: "You miss a logical step. Three persons are needed as agents. Only two are needed as agents."

"What can you mean?" asked the other.

"Why shouldn't a blackmailer," asked Brown, in a low voice, "threaten his victim with himself? Suppose a father forbade a son to gamble, and then, following him in a good disguise, threatened the boy with his own sham paternal strictness? Suppose—but here we are, my friend."

A figure ran down the steps of the house, and showed under the golden lamplight the unmistakable head that resembled the Roman coin.

"Miss Carstairs," said Hawker, without ceremony, "wouldn't go in till you came."

"Well," observed Brown confidentially, "don't you think it's the best thing she can do to stop outside—with you to look after her?"

"Yes," said the young man, in an undertone, "I guessed on the sands, and now I know."

Taking a latch-key from the girl and the coin from Hawker, Flambeau let himself and his friend into the house, and passed into the outer parlour. It was empty except for one person. The man whom Father Brown had seen pass the tavern was standing against the wall as if at bay—unchanged, save that he had taken off his coat and was wearing a brown dressing-gown.

"We have come," said Father Brown politely, "to give back this coin to its owner." And he handed it to the man with the nose.

Flambeau's eyes rolled. "Is this man a coin collector?" he asked.

"This man is Mr. Arthur Carstairs," said the priest positively, "and he is a coin-collector of a somewhat singular kind."

The man changed colour so horribly that the crooked nose stood out on his face like a separate and comic thing. He spoke, nevertheless, with a sort of despairing dignity.

"You shall see, then," he said,

"that I have not lost all the family qualities"; and he turned suddenly and strode into an inner room, slamming the door.

"Stop him!" shouted Father Brown. After a wrench or two, Flambeau had the door open. But it was too late. In dead silence, Flambeau strode across and telephoned for doctor and police.

"An empty medicine bottle lay on the floor. Across the table the body of the man in the brown dressing-gown lay amid his burst and gaping brown-paper parcels, out of which poured and rolled, not Roman, but very modern English coins.

The priest held up the bronze head of Caesar. "This," he said, "was all that was left of the Carstairs Collection."

After a silence he went on with more than common gentleness: "It was a cruel will his wicked father made, and, you see, he did resent it a little. He hated the Roman money he had, and grew fonder of the real money denied him. He not only sold the Collection bit by bit, but sank bit by bit to the basest ways of making money—even to blackmailing his own family in a disguise. He blackmailed his brother from Australia for his little forgotten crime (that is why he took the cab to Wagga Wagga in Putney); he blackmailed his sister for the theft he alone could have noticed. And that, by the way, is why she had that supernatural guess when he was away on the sand-dunes. Mere figure and gait, however distant, are more likely to remind us of somebody than a well made up face quite close."

There was another silence.

"Well," growled the detective, "and so this great numismatist and coin-collector was nothing but a vulgar miser."

"Is there so great a difference?" asked Father Brown, in the same strange indulgent tone. "What is there wrong about a miser that is not often as wrong about a collector? What is wrong, except . . . thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image; . . . thou shalt not bow down to them, or serve them; for I . . . But we must go and see how the poor young people are getting on."

"I think," said Flambeau, "that, in spite of everything, they are probably getting on very well."

There was another silence.

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"I think," said Flambeau, "that, in spite of everything, they are probably getting on very well."

Plague in Burma.

The figures of plague seizures and deaths in Burma during the week ended May 23rd show an appreciable decrease, there being a total of 102 seizures, with 95 deaths. It is very disquieting to note the alarming increase in the Pyapon District, which tops the list in this mournful category, being no fewer than 12 seizures and 10 deaths ahead of the capital town of Burma. We wonder what the cause of this abnormal figure is assigned to be. The other figures are: Rangoon town 22 seizures, 21 deaths; Bassein District 15, 15; Mawbin 8, 8; Myaungmya 6, 6; Hanzada District 4, 4; Hanthawaddy 3, 3; Moulmain 3, 2; and Toungoo 3, 2. Insein, Pegu, Bhamo and Swo Districts each report one seizure, but no plague is reported from Mandalay.

Decrease of Customs Receipts.

The Ministry of Finance has recently received a number of telegrams from the superintendents of the various customs houses in Honan and Shensi, stating that owing to the devastation of the White Wolf brigands business in these provinces has been brought to a standstill and consequently the revenues of the customs houses thereof have shown a great decrease. They asked the Government to issue orders to the soldiers and police to patrol the highways and protect the travellers so that the merchants may be able to resume their business at an earlier date.—*Peking Gazette*.

PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE

Plotters in Shanghai.

Peking, June 15.

In reference to a report by Tseng Ju-cheng, Military Governor of Shanghai, of the capture of Chen Chiao-yin and Wang Chin-san by the mounted police of Chapei on the night of May 30, he says that a roll-call list, maps showing the disposition of the rebels, diaries and records were found upon them. A raid was made upon the secret quarters of the rebels at Siao-shan (Ferry), resulting in the capture of other rebels, and the discovery and seizure of a number of Sun Yat-sen's proclamations, bombs, arms, flags, drums, seals, and other military requisites, together with implements for the destruction of the railway. He forwards the statement made by Chen Chiao-yin who admitted that he was appointed commander of the 1st corps by Tsang Chiao-shah, a representative of Sun Yat-sen, and he was to assume control over the neighbourhood of Tantsewan, Siao-shan, Zokadoo and Jessfield. He said that Chen Yung-tung was appointed commander of the 2nd corps and was to be responsible for action at Chenju, and for attacks against the police stations; while Ho Yuen-jung was appointed commander of the 3rd corps which was to cut the telegraph line, destroy the railway and rob the train of the money intended for Nanking. He stated that it was decided to set up fires and start the rising at 11 o'clock that very night, and then attack Paoshan and Haimen. Wang Chih-san has also confessed that he had consented to serve as officer of a company in the 1st corps. A copy of their statements and other evidence respecting the case have been submitted to us and our instructions are asked for.

In connexion with the rebellion of July last, Sun Yat-sen and other rebel leaders had despatched their followers to enlist the Russians and tempt the troops to join the rising. But they were the first to flee upon hearing the report of their defeat. Hardships and calamities among our populace were thus caused, so they have incurred the heartfelt hatred of both Chinese and foreign merchants without exception. Now, they have sent their reckless adherents to establish secret offices in which to hatch treacherous plots with the outlaws again. They have made sham appointments of commanders and entertained designs of robbing funds on the highway, seizing arms, destroying the railway and telegraph lines, and occupying towns. Having conducted themselves as robbers, they are condemned by the whole nation. The crimes of Chen Chiao-yin and Wang Chin-san, who have willingly followed the rebels are unpardonable. Let them be summarily executed on the spot. The other rebels in custody shall be dealt with after the conclusion of their trial. Tsang Chiao-shah, Liao Hung, Chen Yung-ting and Ho Yuen-jung, being at large, must be arrested and punished by all means, as demanded by law; let the Tutuh Governors, and Senior Commanders of troops instruct all their subordinates to trace and arrest them.

Malaya at Rubber Exhibition.

Kuala Lumpur, June 12.

The Malaya Agency is issuing a glowing account of the Malayan Exhibition display at the Rubber Exhibition. A large Oriental structure stands in the main hall and a cinematograph, adjoining depicts plantation scenes. There is an enormous quantity and variety of Plantation Rubber, including two huge Lanadon blocks, and many other Malayan products, tinware, fruits, vegetables, silks and rattan work.—*Singapore Free Press*.

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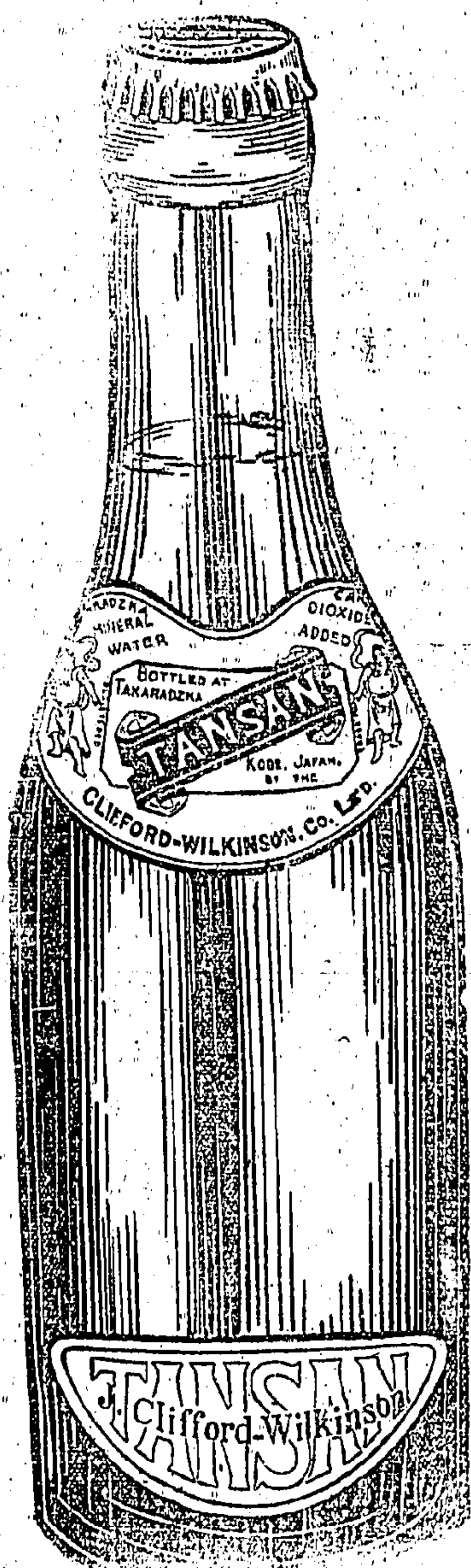
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SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1913. Highest	1913. Lowest	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$820 1/2	120,000	\$125	all	835 Jan.	790 Aug.	820	815	£2 & 5/- bonus at ex. 1/11 3/16 equal to £23.28 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/13
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	310	10,000	\$250	50	349 Oct.	270 Jan.	310	310	Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	140	10,000	\$15	5	137 1/2 Aug.	131 Jan.	140	140	Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$780	12,400	\$250	100	845 April	784 Sept.	\$760	\$775	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$194	12,000	\$100	60	200 April	185 June.	194	194	Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$153 1/2	20,000	\$100	20	161 1/2 Dec.	146 May	153	152	\$10 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$387 1/2	8,000	\$250	30	385 Jan.	354 May	387 1/2	387 1/2	\$27 for 1912
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$8	30,000	\$25	all	11 1/2 June.	7 1/2 Oct.	8	8	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$30 1/2	20,000	\$50	all	42 May	30 Oct.	30 1/2	30	\$2.50 for year end'g 30/6/13
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	27	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4 Aug.	27 April	27	26 1/2	Interim of \$1 for half year end'g 30/6/13
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$64	60,000	\$5	all	99 April	75 Aug.	64	64	3% Interim a/c year 1913 on preferred shares
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	103 1/2	3,797,610	\$1	all	118 1/2 April	98 1/2 Oct.	104 1/2	103 1/2	Interim of 1/- making 2/- for 1913 Coupon No. 21.
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$45	40,000	\$10	all	58 Oct.	32 1/2 Jan.	46	45	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/13
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$79	20,000	\$100	all	112 Jan.	92 1/2 Aug.	79	79	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$28	7,000	\$100	all	40 Jan.	30 Dec.	23	28	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'n.	38/-	1,000,000	\$1	all	37/- Dec.	30/- July	38/-	37/6	Interim of 1/- for 1913 Coupon No. 3.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$3	200,000	\$1	all	4 1/4 Jan.	3 Aug.	3	3	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	26/6	160,000	\$1	all	86/- Feb.	38/- Dec.	28/-	26/6	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.									
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$83	60,000	\$50	all	99 July	74 Mar.	83	82 1/2	\$3.50 for year 1913
H'kong & W'poa D Co., Ltd.	\$62	50,000	\$50	all	90 June	56 Jan.	62	62	\$3 dividend for year 1913.
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	57	55,700	t. 100	all	72 Jan.	51 July	59	57	Tls. 3 for 1912
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	90 1/2	65,000	t. 100	all	113 1/2 May	103 Jan.	90 1/2	90 1/2	Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands.	194	25,000	t. 100	all	125 Aug.	112 Mar.	94	94	Tls. 5 on 29.2.10
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. (Old).	\$125	12,000	\$50	25	125 Aug.	112 Mar.	125	125	\$7 on old shares, \$3.50 on new shares for year 31/12/13
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$113	50,000	\$100	all	118 July	101 Jan.	113	113	\$3 1/2 for year ending 31/12/13
H'p'reys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$72	150,000	\$10	all	94 Sept.	8 Feb.	72	72	50 cents for 1913
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$44	60,000	\$50	all	46 Aug.	33 Feb.	44	44	\$2.80 for 1913
Shanghai Lands	192	78,000	\$50	all	74 1/2 June	54 1/2 Jan.	92	92	Interim of 5 p.c. for year end'g 30/6/13
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$73	12,000	\$50	all	74 1/2 June	54 1/2 Jan.	73	73	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.13
Manila M'pole Hotel	198	15,000	t. 100	all	100	100	8	8	5 per cent. for 1910
H'kong Central Estates	\$100	10,000	\$100	all	100	100	100	100	First year.
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$127	20,000	\$50	all	148 1/2 Nov.	120 July	127	127	Tls. 15 for year ending 31/10/13.
Hongkong Cotton Co., Ltd.	\$72	125,000	\$10	all	104 April	72 Dec.	72	72	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	11 1/2	75,000	t. 10	all	15 1/2 Jan.	12 1/2 July	11 1/2	11 1/2	Tls. 1 1/2 for year ending 31/11/13
Laou Kung Mow	81	8,000	t. 100	all	12 Jan.	93 Sept.	81	80	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	1107	50,000	t. 50	all	136 Mar.	104 Sept.	109	107	Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$11 1/2	60,000	\$12	all	11 1/2 May	9 April	11 1/2	11 1/2	\$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$41	50,000	\$5	all	5 Nov.	28 Jan.	41	41	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	8 1/2	50,000	\$1	all	9 1/2 Feb.	8 1/2 May	8 1/2	8 1/2	70 cts. for 1913.
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$38	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	29 Oct.	21 1/2 Jan.	38	38	\$1.30 for year end'g 31/7/13
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	6	400,000	\$10	all	7.80 Nov.	4.10 Jan.	6	5.90	40 cts. for 1911.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$40	90,000	\$10	all	49 Dec.	26 Jan.	40	39	\$1.39 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$200	5,000	\$25	all	200 Jan.	150 Oct.	200	195	Final of \$7 making \$9 for 1913
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	\$25	60,000	\$10	all	25 1/4 July	19 Jan.	25	24	\$2 for 1913
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	9/3	325,000	5/-	all	9/6 Sept.	4/9 Jan.	9/3	9/-	Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p. share for 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	144	250,000	t. 10	all	75 Jan.	19 Sept.	46	44	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$9.40	25,000	\$10	all	11 1/4 April	9 Sep.	9.40	9 1/2	80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30/4/14
Do (New)	90 cts.	50,000	\$10	all	1.00 Jan.	90 cts. June	90 cts.	90 cts.	None
Philippines	\$5	75,000	\$10	all	10	10	5	5	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$6	13,200	\$50	all	10	10	6	6	None
Societes des Pulpes et Papieries du Tonkin	\$20	18,000	t. 20	all	5.00 May	3.50 Oct.	5	5	No dividend this year.
Shanghai Sumatras	\$135	20,000	\$5	all	18 1/4 May	13 1/2 Feb.	19	19	50 cts. for year ending 31/5/12
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$5	50,000	\$10	all	8 1/4 May	6 1/4 Jan.	7.30	7	\$1.25 per share for year ending 31.12.1913
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$19	90,000	\$10	all	11 July	9 Jan.	8 1/2	8 1/2	70 cts. for 1913
S. Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$7	15,000	\$7	all	11	11	8 1/2	8 1/2	50 cts. for year ending 30.6.13
A. J. Powell, Limited	\$28	6,000	\$25	all	28	25	28	25	None
Will Morning Post	\$28	6,000	\$25	all	28	25	28	25	None

WRIGHT & HORNBY,
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THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby, in their weekly share report, dated June 27, state:—
A fair business has been done in local stocks in the early part of the week under review, chiefly for settlement account, which passed off satisfactorily on 25th instant.
Bar Silver is quoted 28 1/8 per oz. ready and 28 1/8 per oz. for forward delivery, market steady.
Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/10.11-16 T.T.
Para Rubber is quoted from London at 2/11 per lb. and the market for shares dull.
Banks:—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been sold at \$317 1/2 and \$320, closing firm at the latter rate. London quotes \$34.
Marine Insurances:—There have been small sales of Cantons at \$310 and there are further buyers. North Chinas have sellers at Tls. 140. Unions have been sold at \$780 and close firm at the rate. Yangtze are unchanged at \$194.
Fire Insurances:—There have been sales of China Fires at \$152 and \$153, closing steady at the latter rate. Hongkong Fires are still in demand at \$387 1/2 without leading to business.
Shipping:—China Manillas are on offer at \$8. Douglases are wanted at \$20; after sales, Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboats are in demand at \$27. Indo-Chinas are quoted \$64 sellers. Shell Transports continue quiet but steady at 103 1/2 buyers. London quotes 104 1/2 middle price. Star Ferries are obtainable at \$46.

EXCHANGE.

Selling		T/T Marks	
1/T Demand	1/10 11/16	Demand Germany	194
30 d/s	1/10 9/4	T/T France	239
60 d/s	1/10 13/16	On Haiphong	nom
4 m/s	1/10 13/16	On Saigon	nom
T/T Shanghai	74 1/4	On Bangkok	81 1/2
Private 30 d/s eight Shai	75 1/4	Buying:	
T/T Singapore	81 1/4	4 m/s. L/O	1/11 1/16
T/T Japan	82 1/4	4 m/s. L/P	1/11 3/16
T/T India	141 1/2	6 m/s. L/C	1/11 1/4
T/T Bombay	141 1/2	30 d/s Sney & Melbourne	11 5/16
Demand Bombay	141 1/2	30 d/s San F'co & New York	47 1/2
T/T Calcutta	141 1/2	4 m/s. Marks	1.9 1/2
Demand Calcutta	141 1/2	4 m/s. Francs	2.43
T/T Madras	141 1/2	5 m/s. do	2.45
Demand Madras	141 1/2	Bar Silver ready	26 1/8
T/T Manila	82 1/4	forward	26 1/8
T/T San F'co & New York	46 1/4	Gold Leaf per tael	55.20
Demand, New York	46 1/4	Bank of England rate	3%
T/T Java	114 1/2	Sovereign	10.45

Subsidiary Coins.		Opium Quotations.	
Discount per \$100:		May 14	
Chinese... 20 cts. pieces	\$11 1/4	Malwa, New	\$5,200 per p.
Chinese... 10	\$12	Malwa, Old	\$3,300
Hongkong... 20	\$9 3/8	Patna, New	\$3,325 per che
Hongkong... 10	\$10	Patna, Old	\$2,200
		Benares, New	\$3,050
		Benares, Old	\$3,225

BANKS	BANKS
INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.	HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York. London Office: 24, Abchurch Lane, E.C.	Paid-up Capital... \$15,000,000
BRANCHES:	RESERVE FUNDS:
Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.	Sterling... \$1,500,000 at 2/11
Capital and Surplus... \$25,000,000	Silver... \$15,000,000
	Gold... \$17,650,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4% per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED.
MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities of the world.
THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.
COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.
PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.
TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed.
GEORGE HOGG, Manager.
Queen's Road, Hongkong
Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 43,000,000
Paid-up Capital... 30,000,000
Reserve Fund... 13,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches: Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.
Agencies at: Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Peking, Rangoon, Seoul, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.
EISHONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1913. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.
Paid-up Capital... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund... £1,200,000
Proprietors... £1,200,000
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. [2]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Authorized Capital... £1,500,000
Subscribed... 1,125,000
Paid Up... 562,500
Reserve Fund... 465,000
BANKERS:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
A. R. LINTON, Manager.

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.
Capital Fully Paid-up... Sh. Tael 7,500,000
Head Office: Shanghai.
Board of Directors: Berlin.
Branches:
Berlin, Calcutta, Canton, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.
Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agency.
Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft.
Dresdner Bank.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
MAX GUTSCHKE, Manager.
Hongkong, 9th Oct. 1911.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.
(Capital Paid up... \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [3]

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	" 10 MIN.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	" 15 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	" 25 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.

1.30 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. every 15 min.
1.00 P.M. every half hour
3.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M.
Every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS

7.45 A.M. to 10.30 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.
10.30 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 NOON	" 15 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.30 P.M.	" 10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
EXTRA CAR.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office,
Alexander's Buildings,
De Woux Road.

EMIGRATION.

(Continued from page 4.)

neo ports during the year under the new form of contract which came into force on April 1st, 1912. It is possible, however, that a number of coolies were taken down as free emigrants under the "kangany" system by recruiters sent back from the plantations.

The arrangements made with the Straits Settlements Government for the repatriation of doeripit coolies at the expense of their employers enabled 272 such doeripits to return to their homes in China during the year. From British North Borneo 75 doeripits, as compared with 28 in 1912, were repatriated via Hongkong, also at the expense of their employers.

A large number of these doeripits were blind or maimed and in such cases escorts were provided by the Tung Wa Hospital to see them safely home.

The regulations for the registration and photographing of assisted emigrants (which are invaluable for maintaining the good name of emigration through Hongkong) have again proved to be of great assistance to parents and relatives of missing men in tracing them through this Office.

At the beginning of the year a number of articles and notices appeared in the Chinese newspapers and elsewhere concerning a now proposed Emigration Company which was to take in hand the management of emigration from the Kwong Tung Province to foreign ports; more especially the Straits Settlements. The idea of the promoters, who seemed to have obtained the support of the Canton Government, was with headquarters in Hongkong to establish recruiting agencies throughout the Province and

contract with estates in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States to supply large batches of labourers. This scheme, though to some extent safeguarding the interests of the coolies recruited was at the opposite end of the scale to the "kangany" system, and was of such a nature that it was found impossible to release the emigrants from any of the formalities connected with assisted labour. The company in consequence seems to have done little business during the year.

Another form of emigration that came under notice during the year was that of Japanese contract labour to Thursday Island. It appeared that several firms in the Colony, acting as agents for Thursday Island firms, engaged Japanese labourers in Japan, chiefly divers for the pearl fisheries, who were brought down to Hongkong where they signed a contract, and sent on to Thursday Island as assisted emigrants, though the formalities required by the Emigration Ordinance had not been complied with. The number of emigrants concerned however is very limited and they are all drawn from a class above the ordinary coolie: so that the breach of the formalities of the Ordinance does not appear to be a matter of serious importance.

A proposal to ship Chinese stevedores under contract to German New Guinea was made by a local firm in November but was carried no further.

None of the Emigration Houses were detected in committing any serious offence during the year, but various breaches of the by-laws were met by prosecution and fine. In no case was cancellation of the licence found necessary. A conviction—3 weeks hard labour each—was also secured against two recruiters who brought down a batch of countrymen from Wuchow with a view fraudulently to persuade them to emigrate.

POST OFFICE.

The Atlantic, with the French Mail, is due to arrive here to-morrow. The Y. de la Ciotat, with the American Mail of Hongkong Maru & Porsia is due to arrive here on Monday, the 29th inst.

MAILS DUE.

French, Atlantic, 28th inst.
American, Y. de la Ciotat, 29th inst.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left London June 3.
Shanghai June 20.
June 6. June 22.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per YINGCHOW, 27th inst. 5 p.m.
Ningpo, Shanghai and North China—Per YOHOW, 27th inst. 5 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China—Per TAKSANG, 27th inst. 5 p.m.
Chinwantao—Per TAMON MARU, 27th inst. 5 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per IRENE, 27th inst. 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN 28th June, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Wei-hai-wei, Cienfuegos, Tientsin—Per RUEICHOV, 28th inst. 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui—Per DAIGI MARU, 28th inst. 9 a.m.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe (Europe via Siberia)—Per ATLANTIC, 28th June, 9 a.m.
[To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 8.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 2nd July.]
Haiphong & Pakhoi—Per BAGTONG, 28th inst. 9 a.m.
Swatow—Per LOOKSUN, 28th inst. 9 a.m.
Sikong—Per PHUMPHEN, 28th inst. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 29th June.

Amoy, Wei-hai-wei, Cienfuegos & Tientsin—Per RUEICHOV, 29th inst. 9 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per HANGSANG, 29th June, 5 p.m.
Haiphong & Pakhoi—Per C. DIEDERICHSEN, 29th inst. 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 30th June.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 30th June, 10 a.m.
Japan via Kobe—Per LOVAT, 30th inst. 10 a.m.
Straits, Straits, Ceylon, Aden, Suez, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles (Late Letters 11 to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents). Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.—Per V. de la CLOTAT, 30th June, 11 a.m.

India via Calcutta—Per NAMSANI, 30th June, 11 a.m.
Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 30th June, 3 p.m.
Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKKO M., 30th inst. 4 p.m.
Shanghai—Per LIANGCHOW, 30th inst. 5 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per KOERBER, 30th June, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 1st July.

Haiphong & Pakhoi—Per SUNG KIANG, 1st July, 9 a.m.
Straits & Ceylon—Per MIYASAKI M., 1st July, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per KAIJO MARU, 1st July, 1 p.m.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Moji, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per MONTAGLE, 1st July, 10.30 a.m.
[To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 11.30 a.m. on Monday the 6th July.]
Swatow—Per HAIMUN 1st July, 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, 2nd July.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Yokohama—Per SILSIA, 2nd July, 1 p.m.
Keelung, Japan via Moji, Victoria and Seattle—Per AWA MARU, 2nd July, 2 p.m.
Shanghai & North China—Per LU-CHOW, 2nd July, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 3rd July.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIYANG, 3rd July, 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, 4th July.

Straits, Borneo, Ceylon, Aden, India, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi (Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents). (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents). Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.—The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday the 3rd July, 5 p.m.—Per HIMALAYA, 4th July, 11 a.m.
Philippine Is.—Per LOONGRANG, 4th July, 1 p.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per KANGCHOW, 4th July, 5 p.m.
[To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 8.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 9th July.]

TUESDAY, 7th July.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 7th July, 10 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Bourbon, Fr. s.s. 997, Lavar Naut, 26th inst.—Saigon, Gen.—Chinese.
Erviken, Norw. s.s. 1344, N. J. Nollan, 26th inst.—Kwangyen, 23rd inst. Cement Stone—A. Bunde.
Hangsang, Br. s.s. 1356, S. Wilde, 27th inst.—Swatow, 26th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Irene, Chinese, s.s. 826, McLean, 27th inst.—Shanghai, 23rd inst. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Kaijo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1905, Y. Yamamoto, 27th inst.—Swatow, 26th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.
Kangsgwa Maru, Jap. s.s. 3267, Tozawa, 27th inst.—Kobe, 21st inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.
Liangchow, Br. s.s. 1220, Benson, 27th inst.—Shanghai, 23rd inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Saxon M. arch, Br. s.s. 3624, A. Walker, 26th inst.—Philadelphia, Cuse oil S. O. Co.
Seangchoon, Br. s.s. 3725, V. Graves, 26th inst.—Singapore, 25th inst. Gen.—Chinese.

DEPARTED.

June 27.

Drat for Hoilow
Gooboa for Straits
Hinchling for Swatow
Taksang for Swatow
Yusang for Shanghai
Hongkong for Haiphong via Hoilow
Unkar Maru for Chienampo (Korea)
Eiger for Kowloon via Tientsin
Kamor for Hongay
Kathe for Haiphong via Hoilow
Syria for Yokohama via Shanghai
Mongolia for San Francisco via Keelung
Tahlehu for Canton
Nellure for London via Singapore
Yodo Maru for Canton
Taunggan Maru for Miko
Natica for Tientsin

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Liangchow from Shanghai—Mr. McCrae, Miss Martin, Surgeon Loughlin.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per s.s. Hirano Maru from London on the 23rd ult.—Mr. Hassan, of Ayvalik, Dr. T. K. Mar, Mrs. C. H. Zee, Miss B. Zee, Master F. Zee, Mr. Saw Deo, Mr. T. Ishimura, Mr. & Mrs. Kubo, Mr. K. Hiyakuri, Mr. O. Nagao.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

London, 12th June.
Arrivals from China:—Monclaus, M. shima Maru, Delko Rickmers.
The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Belgravia, Bohemia, Cordillero, Eumaeus, Indian, Nippon, Nile, Nippon, Polho, Tottori Maru, Tydens, Afghan Prince, Mark.

London, 16 June.
Arrivals from China:—Benarty, Alesia.
The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Benavon, Telomachus, Puritan.

London, 19 June.
Arrivals from China:—Bohemia, Cordillero, Tottori Maru, Merionethshire.

The following vessels have passed the Canal:—China, Hector, Kaga Maru, Persia, P. E. Friedrich, Demodocus, Den of Kelly, Sonogambin, Katori Maru, Uckermark.

London, 23rd June.
Arrivals from China:—Bayer, Belgravia, Duelow, Kato, Telemachus.
The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Cardiganhire, Dunbar, Lycoun, Inverclyde, Lutzow, Sigmaringen.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed, Findon Haddocks, Kippers & Co. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 26th at 10.55—Pressure is now highest over the Loochoos. It has decreased slightly over the Bonina. This in conjunction with nearly stationary pressure over the Philippines, suggests that the typhoon forecast of the Archipelago will travel northward.

The depression over Annam has partially filled up.
A moderate depression still lies over N.E. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	S.E. to E. winds, moderate, fine.
2 Formosa Channel	S.W. or variable winds, moderate.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. 26th June, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Force	Weather
W'atook	7a	29.78	57	80	1	or	
Nemuro	6a	29.87		ne	4		
Hakodate		29.87		ne	1		
Tokio		29.80		sw	6		
Nagasaki		29.82		sw	6		
Kagima		29.85		sw	6		
Oshima		29.81		sw	6		
Naha		29.81		sw	6		
Shioma		29.81		sw	6		
Bonin Is.		29.81		sw	6		
Chesoo		29.81		sw	6		
Whalwei		29.81		sw	6		
Hankow		29.81		sw	6		
Ichang		29.81		sw	6		
Kiangling		29.81		sw	6		
Shanghai		29.74	77	sw	1	cm	
Gutzlaff		29.45	75	sw	2	cy	
Sharp P.	7a	29.82	83	sw	0	b	
Amoy	6a	29.84	79	91	1	e	
Swatow		29.88		w	2		
Taihou	5a	29.80		w	0		
Taihu		29.80		w	0		
Taiwan		29.80		w	0		
Koshun		29.88		w	0		
P'dores		29.87		sw	2		
Canton	6a	29.81	78	85	2	or	
H'kong		29.83	81	85	3	e	
Gay Rock		29.80		sw	0		
Macao		29.80		sw	0		
Wichow	9a	29.80	79	80	1	c	
Pakhoi		29.80		sw	0		
Hoilow		29.76	73	80	4	or	
Phullen	6a	29.71	79	80	4	c	
Tourane		29.69	73	sw	5	c	
C. St. J.		29.67	75	sw	1	c	
Apur		29.67	75	sw	1	c	
Manila		29.67	75	sw	1	c	
Legrepi		29.67	75	sw	1	c	
Dioilo	9a	29.67	82	sw	2	c	
Bacolod		29.65	83	sw	1	c	
Cebu		29.65	84	sw	1	c	
Labuan		29.65	84	sw	1	c	

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, June, 26th.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, b blue sky, a detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous

Day On date On date

at 5 p.m. at 5 p.m.

Barometer 29.81 29.83 29.83

Temperature 84 81 84

Humidity 72 85 77

Wind Direction SE SE E

Force 4 3 3

Weather o c o

Rain 0 0 0

H.K. Observatory, 26th June.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

MAIL STEAMERS

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Port Said, & Marseilles	Himalaya	noon	Freight & Passage
LONDON, via Usual Ports of Call	Capt. W. W. Cooke R.N.R.	4th July.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO-HAMA	Assaye	about 2nd July.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI	Capt. G. J. Coldwell	about 2nd July.	

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. Hewitt, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 26th June, 1914

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

For Steamers. To sail on

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, A'WERP & H'BURG.

SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

M'LA, ANGAUR, YAP, MARONN, N E W GUINEA, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE...

Prinz Sigismund Capt. A. Hutzig SATUR., 11th July, 3 p.m.

BOERNE Capt. J. Koehler TUESDAY, 14th July, 9 a.m.

For Havre, Emden and Bremen/ Hamburg: For Naples, Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen:

For Marseilles, Rotterdam and Bremen/Hamburg: Cernis about 15th July.

Altair Beginning of July. For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MELCHERS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA

Hongkong, 24th June, 1914.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.

For Steamers To sail 29th June 12th July.

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

MARSEILLE via PORTS V. Ciotat 30th June.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS. Transhipping on the Co.'s Steamers at Colombo, for Ceylon, Bombay and Australia, at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here. For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent. Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Dr. J. W. Noble, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

BENGER'S is NATURAL FOOD

entirely free from any chemical substance whatsoever.

It is different from all other foods in being scientifically combined with natural digestive principles.

Benger's Food

is prepared for child, invalid, or aged person, with fresh new milk, and in course of preparation, both the Food and the milk are partially digested, as desired.

This unique feature enables Benger's Food to be assimilated under almost all conditions of illness and digestive disorder.

The composition of Benger's Food is known to and approved by Doctors throughout the world.

Benger's Food is sold in tin by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

An interesting book, explaining how Benger's Food is made, is sent free to all who send for it to Benger's Food Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4.

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